...MENTS.
...AT
...K
...TE'S
...ng
...l Suits,
...up.
...r Suits,
...o.
...uits, $1 up.
...r has it ever
...thing.
...we do avoid,
...remember—
...you want it."
...BLATE,
...hier.
...INGTON, N. C.
...Colleges.
...School
...s,
...CAROLINA.
...of the Fifty-
...egin Septem-
...attention paid
...d Hygiene.
...DES, A. M.
...nstitute.
...ont of South-
...Prepares for
...for Life; 340
...ates in all de-
...nearly $40,000
...pments; Loca-
...beauty and
...y 1,000 feet
...full view of the
...m of advant-
...f cost," our
...alogue.
...H. HOLT,
...Ridge, N. C.
...OLINA
...Mechanic Arts.
...will begin Septem-
...seats first Saturday
...technical education
...o well to apply for
...LADAY, Pres.,
Raleigh, N. C.
...CE
...ing Ladies
...N. C.
...ted catalogue to
...M. A., Principal.
...INSTITUTE,
...VA.
...Scientific and Tech-
...in general and ap-
...ering. Degrees con-
..., and Master Sci-
...aster Science, Civil
...ing clothing and inci-
...50 per month, as an
...ister of outfit.
..., Superintendent.
...L, ASHEVILLE.
...GH SCHOOL FOR
...Thorough instruc-
...its prepared for en-
...in College or Uni-
...of N. C., ex-Mayor
...For further informa-
...for next session, etc.,
..., Asheville, N. C.
...daster. jy 24 1m
...Maryland.
Preparatory School
courses. Music and
School Sisters of
...ar Baltimore, Md.
...Fall Crop.
...d.
...rge Stock.
...amy & Co.
...Retail
...ists
...Market sts.
...N, N. C.
...Stock.
...AVING BEEN AP-
...ope Nursery, of Fo-
...o solicit orders for all
...city, and explain the
...Bend fruits. Sold by
...of the largest Nur-
...all stock guaranteed.
...ll stock in this city and a
...k of this County, and
...stock his personal at-
JOHN KNIGHT,
...and Scape Gardner.

THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Port Almanac—July 30.

Sun Rises	5.05 A M
Sun Sets	7.07 P M
Day's Length	14 h 02 m
High Water at Southport	2.50 P M
High Water at Wilmington	4.37 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N C., July 30

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 75°; 8 p. m., 76°; maximum, 81°; minimum, 69°; mean 75°.

Rainfall for the day, .71; rainfall for the month up to date 3.79 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair; southerly winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

There was light rainfall yesterday in the Charleston, Augusta, Savannah and Wilmington districts of the cotton belt. Elsewhere in the cotton region no rain was reported. The temperature was about normal. The maximum at the Wilmington station was 81; at Newbern, Raleigh and Weldon, 84; Greensboro, 82; Charlotte, Goldsboro and Lumberton, 88; Florence and Cheraw, 90.

OUTLINES

The withdrawal of Hon. H. C. McCabe from the gubernatorial race in Mississippi creates no surprise; it seems to be a foregone conclusion that McLaurin, the free silver candidate, will be nominated on the first ballot. —— The Japanese Government is assiduously raising its army and navy to a war footing. —— The Governors of twenty States will attend the dedication of Chicamauga Park on September 18th, 19th and 20th. —— Baltimore city bonds, bearing three and a half per cent. interest, sold for the highest price ever paid for any municipal bonds in this country. —— Negro colonists are quarantined on the Texas frontier, and are in a deplorable condition; the War Department has ordered 1,500 rations to be sent to their relief. —— Referee Jacobs decides that Mrs. Ollie Corbett is entitled to a divorce from her husband, James J. Corbett, the pugelist. —— The worse electrical and rain storm in many years visits St. Louis, Mo. —— Nearly 15,000 tailors in New York, Brooklyn and East New York are out on strike. —— New York Spots and Futures markets. —— Chicago Grain and Provision Markets. —— Record of the base ball games played yesterday. —— The delay in the arrival of the United States war-ship Amphitrite at Charleston was caused by the giving out of one of her boilers. —— Cuban insurgents may have a war-ship to aid them in their struggle; reports of an engagement with small losses on both sides. —— The Treasury has gained almost all the gold it has lost during the past two weeks. —— The British steamer Duffield, which ran into and sank the British steamer Cleveland in the English Channel, has arrived in the Tyne. —— Florida tragedies—John and Charles Adams killed by Joe Stafford; the wife of one of the victims a party to the crime; David Wilson kills his brother, Jasper; Charles Carrack, 18 years old, shoots himself through the head. —— Startling exposures of insurance frauds have been made at Beaufort, N. C.; men of high standing in the community involved; murder alleged in one of the cases. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 per cent. and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼ cents; middling uplands 7 cents; Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $2.20@3.00; good to choice do $3.00@3.80; wheat dull and firm at ¼@⅜c higher; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 76¼c, afloat 77½c; corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 48⅜c; afloat 49@49⅝c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c; rosin dull and easy; strained, common to good $1 55@1 57½.

Gov. McKinley wants an early convention. The suspense is becoming trying.

The Queen's cup, for which the American and English yachts are to contend is said to be worth about $35, and yet over $2,000,000 have been expended to win and to hold it.

A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republic* has discovered that some of the Eastern Republican statesmen, while pretending to be friendly to Tom Reed, are jabbing their knives into him on the sly.

The police commissioners of New York are thinking of equipping the police with rubber clubs, a new invention of a Connecticut man. Armed with this elastic club they can enjoy themselves knocking people down without danger of breaking their crusts.

Some of the anti-Blackburn men in Kentucky say that Joe may be re-elected on his personal popularity. If they choose to vote for him on that ground it is not likely that he will offer any serious objection. We incidentally remarked some time ago that the gentleman who beat the gentleman who pulled Bill Chandler's ears would have to get up early and hustle.

A colored preacher who has arrived in this country from Liberia, wants the negroes to emigrate to Africa and civilize it. There is much more danger of Africa uncivilizing the negro who turns himself loose in it, unless they are of a superior order to most of those who have already gone there.

When Jim Fisk was killed he left a widow and an estate worth $½,000,000. Some one or more persons have got away with the estate, but the widow remains, living in a tenement house in Boston and supporting herself on $50 a month, which she gets from property left her by her own family.

When Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt was defeated for Parliament at the last election in England in one district, he "stood" in another and was elected. That is a right convenient arrangement for the man who doesn't like to be beaten.

John Sherman says he wanted the Presidential nomination in 1880 but couldn't get it, was cheated out of it in 1888, and now he doesn't want it and wouldn't have it if they offered him a chromo to take it.

Sarah Bernhardt says if she is in a crowd and there is a dog or a cat in it, they will come right to her without calling. Perhaps she has her pocket full of Bologna sausage.

The committee sent to examine and report on the Nicaragua Canal, say it will cost about $110,000,000 to complete it, but recommend its construction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CLYDE LINE—Sailing day.
NOTICE—Female Academy.
F. H. STEDMAN—Annual meeting.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

W. P. HARRISS & CO—Salesman.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Ex-Judge H. G. Connor, of Wilson, is in the city.

— Mr. L. H. Caldwell, of Lumberton, was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Carrie P. Matthews left yesterday to visit friends at Cronly.

— Capt. V. V. Richardson, of Whiteville, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. F. Gibson, of Gibson's Station, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. B. Meacham and Mr. Jordan Branch left yesterday for Fayetteville.

— Mr. Fred. S. Burr returned last night from a pleasant visit to Charlottesville, Va.

— Miss Irene Sebrell has returned from visiting friends and relatives at Enfield.

— Mrs. W. J. Crocker, of Greensboro, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Albright.

— Mr. W. T. DeVan, of New Orleans, La., was registered at the Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. A. J. Johnson, of Sampson, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday, where he is always welcome.

— Ex-Sheriff Robert W. Hardie, who died at Fayetteville Saturday, had many friends and acquaintances in Wilmington.

— Mr. J. W. Ragsdale, formerly of the A. C. L. office of this city, but now of Timmonsville, S. C., is here on a visit. He is now one of the legal profession.

— Mr. John Corbett has returned from Canada and is spending a few days with his family in this city before leaving for Jacksonville. Fla., to accept a position with the Florida & Western railroad.

— Rev. F. W. E. Peschau made the STAR a pleasant visit last evening. He is here only for a few days, from his home at Greensburg, Pa., and is the guest while in Wilmington of Mr. and Mrs. Outten, No. 406 North Front street.

— Mr. James Jolley, of Vineland, who was a STAR visitor yesterday, gave a fine report of crops in Columbus county. His cotton is the finest he ever had, and he used no fertilizers except home made, and this only on poor spots of his land.

— Messrs. A. W. Moore, Florence; W. N. Ellsworth, Wallace; J. W. Smith, Fork; L. H. Smith, Latta; C. Patrick, Clinton; J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; W. H. Townsend, Whiteville; Elliott Lee, Clif. Cohen, E. W. Kerr, Clinton; F. W. Hargett, Jacksonville; E. H. Cook, Whiteville; J. G. King, N. C.; K. C Barrett, Florence; O. High, J. C. Williamson, Whiteville; H. D. Williamson, Florence; L. E. Symmes, Charleston, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR'S Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

VOL. LVI.—NO. 106. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,813

THE MORNING STAR

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast for to-day: Fair; light variable winds.

— The schooner *W. Linthicum* arrived at Southport yesterday afternoon with the captain's son very sick.

— The stage of water in the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville Sunday at 8 a. m., was 14.5 feet; a fall of 6.5 feet in the previous 24 hours.

— A letter received here states that there are now over one hundred guests at Sparkling Catawba Springs, the resort so popular with Wilmingtonians.

— The annual meeting of stockholders of the Eastern Carolina Piscatorial Association will be held at the Orton House, in this city, Tuesday, August 6th, at 12 o'clock.

— About one thousand excursionists (nearly all colored people) left here yesterday morning at 6.10 o'clock for Raleigh. They are expected to return early this morning.

— In Savannah newspaper "extras" are sold, as they should be everywhere. In Wilmington the newspapers are so rich that they give them away and throw in a chromo.

— The tug *Jacob Brandow*, recently purchased at Charleston by the Southport pilots came off the marine railway at Skinner's ship-yard and left for Southport yesterday.

— The STAR can supply back numbers from the beginning of the Harvey-Horr silver debate, having printed a small extra edition for that purpose. Price, five cents per copy.

— Certainly they are "the finest." Here is what Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo said: "The North Carolina Naval Reserves are probably the finest of the Southern organizations.

— The new steamer *D. Murchison*, recently built at Fayetteville, left that place yesterday about noon and is expected to arrive here this morning, in the place of the steamer *A. P. Hurt*, which has been taken off for general overhauling and painting.

— Greensboro *Record*: "Will Jessup is out again. He went to Wilmington on that excursion, remained in the surf eight hours, came home and remained in bed eight days. He was not sick, but was trying to keep all the hide from peeling off his body."

— Charlotte *Observer*: "Captain Joe Bowden, of the Carolina Central, was walking pretty spry when he came into Charlotte yesterday morning, but not when he left last night. Yesterday morning as he went to board the street car, he stepped on a rock, It turned and dislocated his ankle."

— Mr. W. B. Jordan, travelling agent and correspondent of the STAR, is at Panacea Springs, where he may remain several weeks for the benefit of his health, which, we are glad to say, is improving. During Mr. Jordan's enforced absence from duty, bills for subscription will be sent direct from the STAR office and we earnestly request subscribers to give them prompt attention.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. ROSE, P. E.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, August 2
Columbus circuit, Peacock's, August 3
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, August 3 and 4
Elizabeth circuit, Bladen Springs, August 10 and 11
Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, August 17 and 18
Wilmington, Bladen Street, night, August 18
Carver's Creek circuit, Carver's Creek, August 24 and 25
Bladen circuit, Antioch, August 31 and September 1
Kenansville circuit, Richlands, September 7 and 8
Brunswick circuit, Shalotte Camp, September 14 and 15
Clinton circuit, Johnson's, September 21 and 22.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Magistrate's Court.

Frank Jones, colored, charged with larceny of drugs and toilet articles from Messrs. W. H. Green & Co.'s drug store, was arraigned in Justice Bunting's court yesterday. After investigation of the case, Jones was committed to jail in default of $50 bond for his appearance at the next term of Court for New Hanover county.

City Court.

John Pigford, colored, charged with disorderly conduct, was fined five dollars and costs.

Frances Bivins and James Bivins, husband and wife, charged with disorderly conduct—fighting—were discharged without penalty.

Colored Base Ball Teams.

Schenk's Black Stockings played the Whiteville colored team yesterday afternoon, winning by a score 18 of to 8. To-day Whiteville expects to have their crack battery here to put the score the other way.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NAVAL RESERVES

Preparing for the Cruise on the Amphitrite.

The cruise of 1895 promises to be a grand success. Commander F. Winslow, of the N. C. Naval Battalion, arrived in the city yesterday, and was interviewed by a STAR reporter. He said it was more than probable that the monitor *Nantucket* would go into commission next Friday with the Wilmington Division aboard. The first thing to be done is to have the monitor tied to the Chesnut street wharf, so Chief Engineer Walter A. Furlong with his corps of assistants and firemen could overhaul the machinery and get her in working order. The Elizabeth City reserves will reach here Friday morning by rail and the Kinston reserves Saturday morning by rail. The Morehead Bity boys will come around Saturday morning in sharpies, about twenty in number.

The *Amphitrite* will come up to the city accompanied by the *Colfax*, and when the Battalion leaves it will have the appearance of a fleet, the *Amphitrite* and the *Colfax* accompanying the *Nantucket* down the river. It is thought and hoped that Governor Carr and Adjutant General Cameron will come down from Raleigh to meet and greet the first United States war-ship which has entered the harbor and come up to Wilmington in over thirty years. Commander Winslow and Lieutenant Commander Morton will be very busy for the next few days making preparations, the former remaining here until after the cruise.

Adjutant Morrison.

Lieut. J. C. Morrison received his commission from Raleigh as Adjutant of the North Carolina Naval Battalion. This appointment is a deserved one, he having made such a reputation in the Wilmington Division Naval Reserves, which is one of the most efficient organizations in the South. He has been appointed just in time to have a large amount of work, and Commander Winslow says that from now until the cruise begins that Adjutant Morrison and Assistant Navigator and Ordnance Officer Marshall will have their hands full, preparing to make the 1895 cruise the best ever had in the United States.

Death of Mr. J. B. McMillan.

Mr. J. Bruce McMillan, son of the late Dougald McMillan, and brother of Dr. W. D. McMillan, of this city, died at his residence, Sloop Point, N. C., Sunday evening, in the 47th year of his age. His remains arrived here yesterday over the W, N. & N. R. R. at 12.35 o'clock, and the funeral services were held at 1 o'clock by Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D. The remains were accompanied here by his brother, Mr. H. J. McMillan and Mr. T. H. McRory. The pallbearers were Messrs. Preston Cumming, Joe H. McRee, Walter W. McRae, R. H. Pickett, Oscar Pearsall and Louis S. Belden.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.—23 casks spirits turpentine, 4 bbls tar, 80 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—20 casks spirits turpentine, 24 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar, 36 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—1 bale cotton, 51 casks spirits turpentine, 160 bbls rosin.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—20 casks spirits turpentine, 527 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Stmr Frank Sessoms—34 casks spirits turpentine, 164 bbls rosin, 23 bbls tar.

Schr Mystery—10 casks spirits turpentine, 40 bbls rosin.

Schr William—63 casks spirits turpentine, 74 bbls rosin, 13 bbls tar.

Johnson's flat—250 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 221 casks; rosin, 1,056 bbls; tar, 73 bbls; crude turpentine, 68 bbls, cotton, 1 bale.

The Delinquent Tax Book.

City Attorney Sutton last Saturday gained possession of the city's delinquent tax book, about which there has been considerable contention, as told in the STAR. During the afternoon of that day in company with ex-Judge D. L. Russell, Mr. Sutton entered the office of City Clerk and Treasurer Rice at the City Hall. Judge Russell asked to see the delinquent tax book, and when it was placed before him by the Clerk, he handed it to the City Attorney and the latter carried it off.

Death of Mrs. W. J. Penny.

Mrs. Penny, wife of Mr. W. J. Penny, died yesterday at 12.30 o'clock p. m., at the residence of the family in this city, aged fifty years. Besides her husband she leaves four children, Messrs. Edward and George and Misses Hattie and Jenny Penny. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock from the First Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Penny was long an earnest and consistent member.

Cotton Bagging.

Cotton bagging advanced ¼ cent in Augusta Friday, making a rise of ⅜ in the last thirty days. There is no duty on bagging now, and the manufacturers in this country are probably advancing the price because they think it is too late now to import foreign bagging for this year's cotton, or at least that portion of it that will be marketed early.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

ROBBERIES IN RALEIGH.

A GANG OF BURGLARS RAIDING RESIDENCES IN THE CITY.

Excursionists from Wilmington Welcomed by Mayor Russ—Arrington Court to Meet September 1st—Female Base Ball Team—Premium List for the State Fair—Old Confederate Bonds.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29.

One of the most daring robberies which has happened in Raleigh in some time, occurred Saturday night at the residence of Mr. Chamberlain. President of the Caraleigh Mills on Hillsboro street, just beyond the city limits. The burglars effected an entrance by sawing one of the slats off and breaking out a pane of glass from the window to the bath house which adjoins Mrs. Chamberlain's bedroom. They went through the house and depleted the pantry entirely. Mr. Chamberlain's brother heard them as they were making their exit and got down stairs in time to see them leave—they were negroes. The residence of Mr. Plummer Batchelor, Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, and the residence of Mr. Chas. Belvin, President of the National Bank, were also robbed two nights ago. Both live in the same locality. A gang is thought to be operating the city.

Sixteen car loads of excursionists came in from Wilmington this morning about 11.30. They are taking the streets and seem to be enjoying themselves. The excursionists assembled at Metropolitan Hall soon after their arrival, where Mayor Russ delivered them an address of welcome.

The Mayor sent a crowd of small colored "kids" on to the next term of court to-day for indulging in a game of craps.

The Arrington tribunal of talent will meet in this city on September the first. This is certain, for little Billy Bryan, the lower Associate Justice, says so.

A female base ball team is the attraction here Saturday.

The Central Association of the Baptist denomination meets six miles from this city to-morrow. Prominent Baptists will be in attendance.

One of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home has fixed up some very neat and unique souvenirs of the Confederate monument, which he will present to Mrs. Armistead Jones, President of the Association, and Mrs. L. O'B. Branch. The souvenir consists of a chip of granite from the monument and Confederate flags mounted upon a piece of the casing which inclosed the statues shipped from Munich.

The treasurer of a lodge of Odd Fellows and one of Knights of Pythias in this city has defaulted different sums from both orders. The amount defaulted from the Odd Fellows is about $300. The matter has been kept quiet, but is now coming to light. The bondsmen, it is said, will make good the deficit.

The premium list of the next State Fair was given out for distribution today. Copies are being sent all over the city.

The revenue officers have under their eyes irregularities in stamping liquor which is being sold in this city. Raids will probably follow.

There are about 500 of those old Confederate bonds recently discovered by the treasurer. They would amount, with accumulated interest, to about $1,400,000 were they worth anything. It is proposed to sell the bonds at $1.00 each for the benefit of the Vance monument. Mr. Worth will consult with the Governor about the matter when he returns.

The Southern Railway's mail from Greensboro to Goldsboro, making connection with Wilmington, has been missing connection a good deal here of late. Saturday it was over two hours late. A slight change goes into effect to-day whereby the train going to Wilmington arrives here at 1.12 p. m. instead of 1.10, and arrives here from Wilmington at 4.08 p. m. instead of 4.10. The mixed train from Goldsboro gets here at 8.30 p. m. now, instead of 10.30 p. m.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Apples and pears quiet; quality irregular. Peaches plentiful from the far South and easy. Blackberries firmer and in light supply. Huckleberries quiet. Melons in good supply and weak. Onions quiet and easy. Tomatoes freely offered. Blackberries, quart, 3 to 8c. Huckleberries, quart, 4 to 8c. Apples, crate, 35 to 50c. Pears—LeConte, barrel, 75c to $1 00; do Maryland and Delaware, Bartlett, crate; 50 to 60c. Grapes—Georgia, basket, 20 to 30c; do South Carolina, pound, 8 to 20c; do case, $1 75 to 2 00. Peaches, carrier, 75c to $1 75; do basket 30c to $1 00. Watermelons, hundred, $8 00 to 12 00; car loads $75 00 to $175 00. Muskmelons, barrel, 75c to $8 50; do basket 35c to $1 25; do carrier $2 00 to 4 00; crate $1 00 to 1 25. Egg plant, barrel, $1 00 to 2 00; do half barrel, 50c to $1 00. Onions—Maryland, potato barrel, $1 50 to 1 75; do basket 65c to $1 75; do Virginia, potato barrel, $1 00 to 1 50; do basket 28 to 60c. Potatoes, rose, $1 00 to 1 87; do sweets $2 50 to 4 00. Tomatoes—Maryland, carrier, 40c to 65c; do Norfolk 30 to 50c.

VIEWS ABOUT COTTON.

If the Crop Approximates the Lower Estimates There Will Be Lively Times Next Fall.

Riordan & Co., of New York, write as follows on the 27th:

The feature of the week has been the completion of the liquidation of the interest in August cotton without the resulting break which many had come to regard as almost certain. The effect has been to stimulate the confidence of traders and to encourage them to buy cotton. To-day, notwithstanding favorable crop reports in *The Financial Chronicle* and very disappointing advices from Liverpool, the market showed great steadiness. October opened at 6.85, advanced to 6 87 and closed at 6 86 to 6.87 with the tone quiet. The fact seems to be that the bulls, while conceding that prices may possibly go a little lower, no longer fear any serious break, and are more inclined to buy upon declines than to sell, while the bears are absolutely afraid to sell short and content themselves with predicting another big crop and trying generally to talk prices down. Under these circumstances the market, relieved of speculative pressure, will be ruled mainly by the crop outlook as it may develop from day to day. If it seems, as some contend, that there is a fair chance of a yield of 9,000,000 bales, prices may gradually sag to a level; but, on the other hand, with the prospect of a crop nearer 7,000,000 bales, there will certainly be a lively time in the cotton market this Fall. We still incline to the opinion that prices will be higher.

CONFIDENT CORBETT

Thinks He Will Whip Fitzsimmons—Never More Confident in His Life.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A Washington man who spent two days last week at Jim Corbett's training quarters at Asbury Park, and who has just returned to this city, says that the bicycle accident to Corbett yesterday is not likely to interfere in any way with his coming fight with Fitzsimmons because of the delay which it will make in his training. Corbett says that three weeks' constant work with the gloves and at his handball practice will put him in condition to fight for his life.

The champion told the Washington man that he believes he will defeat the Australian easily. He was never more confident in his life than when he met John L. Sullivan at New Orleans that he would defeat the big fellow handily, and he is equally confident of downing Fitzsimmons. He says that Fitzsimmons has everything to gain and nothing to lose by fighting him; that Fitzsimmons will be out of his class, but that there is always the possibility of the interior man, in a scientific contest with gloves, defeating the superior man by a fluke. He does not underestimate Fitzsimmons' ability, but says frankly that the Australian is a clever man.

Corbett points to the fact, however, that he defeated the champion, John L. Sullivan, when the latter was supposed to be invincible and before any one had suggested that he was "stale;" that he defeated Charley Mitchell, the champion of England, and that he fought Peter Jackson to a standstill when he (Corbett) was a much younger and a less experienced ring general than he is now. Fitzsimmons, he says, has no such record.

Corbett will leave for Galveston on October 15th, and will remain there until the day before the fight.

CUT IN OCEAN RATES.

Sixty Per Cent. Off All Classes of Freight from the East to Savannah.

There is a first-class rate war on between the Ocean Steamship Company and the Merchants and Miners' Transportation line, says the Savannah *News*, on business coming south from New York, and from the situation, as it appears, it is rather hard to tell who has taken the initiative.

The queer part of the matter was that the reduction was such a heavy one, being equivalent to about 60 per cent. on all classes of freight from the North and East to Savannah.

The situation explained itself yesterday morning, however, when circulars were received from the office of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, in this city, announcing a similar heavy reduction in rates on all classes of freights, and the reduced figures offered were identical with those made by the Ocean Steamship Company.

The cuts in rates are larger than any that have been made in years. About a year and a half ago some pretty heavy cuts were made on through business from the East, but that was general over all the lines, while to all appearances the present fight is confined to the two steamship companies. The reductions made are as follows: First class freight, from 55 to 23 cents per 100 pounds; second class, 45 to 18 cents; third class, 35 to 14 cents; fourth class, 28 to 12 cents; fifth class, 23 to 10 cents, and sixth class, 18 to 8 cents. As will be seen, the reductions are sweeping, and they are throughout about 60 per cent or more. The circulars state, however, that these rates are subject to change without notice.

FUN ON THE AMPHITRITE.

Her Visit to Brunswick a Great Social Event.

A dispatch from Brunswick, Ga., says; "From a social standpoint the visit of the Amphitrite has been a decided success. At the Brunswick Club the officers have all been entertained very handsomely, and on Thursday night a banquet was tendered them by the citizens at the Oglethorpe Hotel. Covers were laid for fifty, and every officer who was not on duty at the time was present. The affair was full dress, and everything passed off in a very enjoyable manner.

"On Friday night the members of the Naval Reserves, the commissioned officers of the Riflemen, together with the guests at the banquet and their lady friends were tendered a reception on board the Amphitrite by the officers of the vessel. The reserves were accompanied by their Marine band, and on their arrival were very cordially received and entertained. The lower deck was cleared and in perfect condition for dancing, and the visitors accorded the entertainment a high place in the social annals of Brunswick."

DIED.

McMILLAN—J. BRUCE McMILLAN, at Sloop Point, N. C. Sunday, 28th, aged 47 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Eastern Carolina Piscatorial Association will be held at the Orton House, in this city, Tuesday, August 6th next, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK H. STEDMAN, Secretary.

july 30 1w

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

The 94th Annual Session begins September 5th, 1895. Register for last year shows more than 500 persons under instruction during the year. Special features:—the development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Commercial and Industrial Studies.

J. H. CLEWELL, Principal, Salem, N. C.

july 30 1w*

For Rent.

SUMMER COTTAGES, At Carolina Beach.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate agent.

mpy 29 tf

Turnip Seed, Fall Crop.

Just arrived.

Low Prices. Large Stock.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Write for quotations.

may 7 3m

THE CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company, of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICY-HOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICY-HOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN, Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
E. B. SPRINGS, Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.
M. P. PEGRAM, Cash'r First Nat'l Bank of Charlotte.
B. D. HEATH, Of Heath Brothers, Bankers.
SAM'L E. WHITE, President Fort Mill Man'f'g Co.
A. C. SUMMERVILLE, Lumber and Real Estate.
J. T. ANTHONY, Wholesale Provisions and Grain.
JOHN W. MILLER, Real Estate and Cotton Broker.
HERIOT CLARKSON, Of Clarkson & Duls, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,

Resident Agents.

je 9 tf

Certainly she need Shoes to complete her costume. It is a large want and to meet the case fully the Shoes should be selected from our stock. Our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oxfords contains all the latest styles. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you. Don't buy until you have seen our $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Oxfords. If you will give us a call you will find that for latest styles and low prices we cap the climax.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jy 28 tf

SPECIAL SALE!

SATURDAYS ONLY.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

BROOKLYN CASH STORE.

Men's and Boy's Undershirts 13½c each.
Men's and Boy's Overshirts 13½c each.
Ladies' 10c Vests 4c each.
Men's regular made Suspenders 7c each.
15c fast black Socks and Stockings 10c per pair.
50c Corsets, Saturdays only, 39c each.
19½c Zephyr Ginghams, pretty styles, 5c per yard.
12½c figured Lawn, 33-inch wide, 5c per yard.
Bleaching and Unbleaching only 3c per yard.
7c Unbleaching, Saturdays only, 5c per yard.
10c linen finish Handkerchiefs 5c.
58c Negligee Shirts 35c each.
$1.25 Negligee Shirts 88c each.
25c all Silk Neckties only 13c each.
10c Ribbon, all colors, 5c per yard.
Yard wide Sea Island Cotton 4c per yard.
58-inch Turkey Red Table Cloth 18c per yard.
5c Toilet Soap 3c per cake.
8c White Lawn, Saturdays only, 5c per yard.
Pins, Saturdays only, 1c per paper.
$1.50 Men's Tan Lace Shoes $1.19 per pair.
$1.50 Men's Low Shoes $1.10 per pair.
Men's $2.00 Calf Shoes $1.50 per pair.
Ladies' Opera Slippers 25c per pair.
Men's and Boy's 50c rub. bot. Shoes 25c per pair.
Ladies' $1.25 Com. Sense and Tip Slippers 89c.
Ladies' and Children's $1.25 Pat. Leather Sandals 89c, and lots of other bargains.
Remember, Saturdays only.
Do not wait too long, as lots of these bargains cannot be duplicated.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

Next to Fourth St. Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00.
Phone 118. july 27 tf

Until August 1st

The liberal discount (25c on the dollar) limit on

Dry Goods,

Carpets, Mattings, &c.,

To August 1st, only a few more days, on all goods except Sheetings, Shirtings and Spool Cotton.

R. M. McINTIRE.

July 28 11t

Bagging and Ties.

25,000 Yards Bagging.

1,000 Bundles Ties.

Let us quote you before making contracts for this season.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 205 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

July 17 tf D&W

Printer Wanted.

A STOUT, RELIABLE BOY WHO HAS worked one or two years at the trade. State wages desired. Must be reasonable.

THE TIMES, Jacksonville, N. C.

july 28 3t

Prior to Their

Removal

—TO—

No. 9 Front St.

JUST THINK!

Dollar's Worth of Goods

For 75 Cents.

MANY ITEMS MARKED AT

HALF VALUE.

THE STOCK MUST GO.

KATZ & POLVOGT.

july 28 tf

Just to Remind You

THAT YOU CAN'T HELP BEING

CURED

If you will have your Prescription work done by

JAS. D. NUTT,

Jy 28 tz The Druggist.

For Rent,

THAT DESIRABLE STORE No. 18 Market street, at present occupied by Sol. Bear & Co. Three Stories, elevator and basement and all modern improvements. Possession given October 1st.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr., 18 Market street.

july 28 7t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1895

AFRAID OF TOO MUCH MONEY.

When you reduce it down to its essence the contention for "sound money" by the goldites grows out of the fear that there will be too much money, which would be what they call, and seem to dread, "cheap" money, and cheap money is what the money-lender doesn't want. "Sound money" in reality means a volume so limited that the money manipulators at the money centers can control it, and when there gets to be more of it than they can control then it will be unsound money. They define "sound money" to be money which will pass anywhere at its face value, and buy the full amount of anything purchasable that its face calls for, or pay that amount of debt, but to do this it must always be at a parity with gold, which is the only metal they say that stands A No. 1 as a money metal in the leading commercial nations of the world, which means in the nations dominated financially by the money-lenders.

This is where they make their radical blunder. The money of the United States is coin. That is the money of the Constitution. Until the Constitution is changed there can be no other constitutional money, although there may be representatives of money in the form of notes. But both gold and silver are money; have been money from the foundation of the Government and before it, and the Congress of the United States has no more right to legislate against one than against the other. If it can legislate against one and demonetize it, it can legislate against both and demonetize both. It had no right to ostracize silver, and to relegate a coin which had been "sound" money for eighty two years to the category of unsound money, or to declare that the only way to make it sound was to back every silver dollar with a gold dollar and to have the pledge of the Government that it would redeem every silver dollar with a gold dollar.

That's where the blunder was. As between gold and silver there ought to be no money of final redemption. They ought to be, if we may so express it, their own redeemers, fully commissioned to perform all the offices when they go forth from the mints with the Government stamp upon them; the act of stamping ought to settle the parity and make the coins twins for all time, and to pass for all time, unless they should be so mutilated or worn as to require re-coinage to show their credentials.

But the Government which will not recognize for all purposes the money that bears its stamp, by that act makes unsound money or money unsound, money which is good for some purposes but not for others. Silver was never considered unsound money until the Government which sent it forth from its mints discriminated against it by declaring that it was not good enough for the bondholder but was good enough for the manufacturer who had goods to sell, for the farmer who had produce to sell or for the laborer who had labor to sell. It was good enough to pay a debt the Government owed for service rendered or that one citizen owed to another, but not good enough to pay a debt the Government owed a bondholder, or a man who held a demand note. That's what made the "unsound money" these goldites now howl about, which has become unsound—even from their standpoint—as a result of the discriminating legislation against it.

Restore it to where it stood before this hostile legislation, remove this badge of degradation from it, make it a full money metal for all as it was before the crime of 1873—for bondholder as well as for manufacturer, for the farmer, or for the wage-earner—and the problem of keeping up the parity, which so much perplexes our statesmen and Secretaries of the Treasury would be solved, and there would be no more borrowing gold and bargaining with money-lending syndicates to "protect the Treasury." That's the solution of the parity problem. If this will drive gold out let it go. We can get along without it. We can get along without it better than they who speculate in gold can get along without us. They need our commerce more than we need their gold, and long before we need it it will come back to us.

But the fear of too much money (by which we mean coin money) is as groundless as the cry of unsound money, as applied to silver, is fraudulent. The mints might go on and coin to their full capacity for years to come without danger of flooding this country with too much money. If France, an old country, with half the population of this, and comparatively insignificant in territorial extent, can use a *per capita* of fifty dollars, this young and growing Republic, with its dashing, energetic and enterprising population, varied, wonderful and inexhaustible resources, could use one hundred dollars *per capita*. When there is danger of too much money the people will cry "halt," and will not wait for money-lenders to do it. But the cry of too much now is a scare-crow invented to fool people who let other people do their thinking for them.

MINOR MENTION.

The fight which is being made against silver by the so-called "sound money" men is not a fight against free coinage, but a fight against any more silver. They say they are bimetallists, but bimetallists only on condition that international agreement can be secured to establish the ratio between the coins. They are willing to use the silver we have already coined, because, as Secretary Carlisle says, we have a "pile" of it on hand and must do something with it But while pretending to be in favor of the coinage of more silver provided international agreement can be secured, some of them make no secret in declaring that there is no possibility of that, so that their recognition of silver is conditional on what they pronounce an impossibility. The Philadelphia *Record*, a very able paper, and outside of the money question one of the best Democratic papers in the North, briefly voices the views of the extreme gold or "sound money" men in the following paragraph:

The difference between free silver coinage and international bimetallism is that the one is a chimera and the other a danger. International bimetallism belongs to the realm of dreams and nightmares, while free silver coinage is a present and portentous menace to every business interest in the land.

If this means anything it means that these gentlemen have made up their minds that there will be no free coinage of silver if they can prevent it. We agree with the *Record* as to the improbability, if not impossibility, of any international agreement at least in the near future, and that is why we contend that we should not permit ourselves to be deluded with the "chimera," but should go on, act independently and settle this coinage question for ourselves, without waiting for the co-operation, or asking the consent of any of the gold-monometallic powers of Europe.

* * *

We have taken considerable interest in the tests made of acetylene gas, because it is great discovery, the honor of which belongs to North Carolina. The discovery was made in the laboratory of Major J. Turner Morehead, at Leaksville, Rockingham county, by Mr. Wilson, the chemist employed there, and was, as many discoveries have been, what might have been called an accident. But the discovery was followed up with the result of giving the world an illuminant of remarkable brilliancy and almost incredible cheapness. We referred sometime ago to experiments made in Europe, resulting in the establishment of plants in London and Berlin, and we see from the papers that they have given such satisfaction that the gas is now being used in lighting private residences, railway coaches, omnibuses and other public conveyances. A couple of weeks ago a company was organized in Pittsburg, Pa., to manufacture the liquid from which the gas is generated. Speaking of the tests in Philadelphia, which resulted in the organization of this company, the *Times* says:

"Its extreme brilliancy captivated the audience. The difference between it and ordinary city gas is marked. The acetylene gas, burning through a one-foot burner, gives over fifty-six candle power, while ordinary city gas, burning through the ordinary five-foot burner gives about sixteen candle power.

"As part of the experiment seven incandescent lights in one room were turned on and then off and the new gas from two burners was lit, when it was found that the latter gave a much more brilliant light. Another advantage about the new gas is its great cheapness. It is estimated that when it is brought in competition with city gas it will bring it down to sixteen cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

"Its adaptability is another important point in its favor, as it can be carried in the liquid form in cylinders and placed in service at a moment's notice."

* * *

Some of the English editors seem to be getting hot under the collar about France's claims and performances in Africa, and her movements to secure an extension of territory in Siam, while on the other hand the French papers are urging a joint movement by France and Russia to drive Great Britain out of Egypt. Of course there is accusation and counter accusation of breach of faith, violation of treaties, and all that sort of thing, pretexts which are easily found when rival nations get jealous of each other and one is more successful than the other in stealing the property of the weaker powers. The fact is, as between England and France, it has been a game of grand larceny from the beginning in Africa, and as long as one could go on with its stealing without interfering with the plans of the other it was all right, and thus Africa has become practically partitioned between England, France and Germany, some of the minor powers being permitted to pick up minor slices. England has her grip on Egypt, and she intends to hold it, for that gives her control of the gateway if force should be necessary to carry out her programme, or to prevent France from carrying out hers. In these days of national alliances over there a racket between two leading nations means a racket between more, and possibly a very big racket.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Consular reports state that the Egyptian cotton crop will probably make 1,050,000 bales, American standard. There is no increase of acreage over the acreage of the previous year, the cultivated territory having reached its limit under the present method of irrigation.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— The wage raising boom, it will be observed, is no longer confined to the North and Northwest. The Georgia mills have begun to fall into line. Very few of them reduced wages during the hard times of a year and a half ago, but it appears that those which did so are preparing to get back to the old scales. The Athens factory has given notice of an increase of 10 per cent. in wages in September.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— From some experience," says ex-President Harrison, "I know that office has its accompaniment of sorrow and trouble." And yet the "man from Indiana" is not quite sure that he would not be willing to make the sacrifice if the invitation should come his way. Sorrow and trouble there may be; but are not these lost sight of in the serene consciousness that one is doing his duty to his country, to his party, and incidentally to "the boys?"—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Salisbury *Herald*: White caps met with a serious repulse in Caldwell county night before last. They went to the house of James Jenkins and called him out. He went out, but had a shotgun with him and lost no time in shooting into the mob. Several of them were badly wounded.

— Wilson *Mirror*: Tobacco is being cured in some parts of the country. Don't time slip away? It seems only a little while ago that farmers were complaining about plants being scarce because of the killing frosts. Every indication now is that there will be abundant crops of every kind.

— Danbury *Reporter*: Guess revenue officials are feathering their nest pretty well up this way, think there is a trial here every two or three days on an average, some are sent to jail, some give security, bond over to the Feneral Court.

—— Crop prospects never were so flattering in this section, not only is corn and tobacco doing well, but wheat, rye and oats, which have been harvested are good, the fruit crop is abundant, and our people have more vegetables than for years.

— Charlotte *Observer*: The city is filled with sorrow to-day over the death of Mrs. Fannie Badham Bason, wife of Capt. Geo. F. Bason, which occurred yesterday (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock at her home on South Myers street. ——"News reached here to-day (Saturday) of the death by violence of Mr. Henry Hornbarrier, a farmer living near Union Church, Rowan county. Mr. Hornbarrier was in town Wednesday and sold some corn and while returning home in the evening was struck on the back of the head, and from the effects of the wound died this morning. A man by the name of W. L. Cosper, it is said, was with him.

— Newbern *Journal*: Little Freddie Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Jones, of this city, has accidentally been discovered to possess an astonishing and unaccountable "gift"—we will call it that for the want of a better designation. He will tell correctly the day of the week of any date mentioned. Freddie is not yet six years old, but at a very early age he showed an aptitude for learning the alphabet, and a disposition to pore over calendars as most of children would over a picture book. All inquiries as to how he accomplished the result brought forth no satisfactory response His reply to such questions was, "I learned myself." No one we have heard of can offer any explanation of the remarkable faculty, or guess at all as to how the little fellow reaches his answers.

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Osawatomie, Kan. wife of the editor of The Graphic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes ***"I was troubled with heart disease*** for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. ***They said there was no help for me,*** that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of ***Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,*** which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and ***It completely cured me. I sleep*** well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did; there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guaranteed that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Restores Health

BACK ACHE and RHEUMATISM relieved by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

For sale by all Druggists.

June 15 1y sa tu th change

SPARKLING CATAWBA.

Over One Hundred Guests at Sparkling Catawba Springs—Recent Arrivals.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, N. C., July 27th, 1895.

EDITOR STAR:—

There are now over one hundred guests at this popular resort, and thinking it may be of interest to your readers, I append a list of arrivals thus far in July:

C. W. Tillett and family, Mrs. J. E. Carson and child, Mrs. J. H. Carson, Charlotte; Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Campbell, Newton, N. C.; Wm. M. Gordon, Jr., and wife, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. J. L. C. Myers and children, Savannah, Ga.; Miss Carrie Knox, Salisbury, N. C.; Miss Maude Shuford, Hickory, N. C.; Mrs. Horace Crane, Savannah, Ga.; Miss Nina Crane, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. James Cox, Savannah, Ga.; Robt. Knox, Newton, N. C.; J. C. Smith, Newton, N. C.; Rev. Toji Lakada, Tokio, Japan. C. E. Graham, Asheville, N. C.; S. C. Rankin and wife, Mooresville; Miss Annie Wilfong, Miss Campbell, Newton, N. C.; Miss Claude Grier, Charlotte, N. C.; Misss Beulah Witherspoon, Newton, N. C.; S. Simon, Mrs. S. Simon, Ernest Simon, Miss Miriam Simon, Leone Simon, Statesville, N. C.; R. L. Menzies, Hickory, N. C.; H. C. Menzies, Hickory, N. C.; Miss Kate Shuford, Hickory, N. C.; Shuford Whitner, Hickory, N C, Miss Margaret McNeely, Hickory, N. C.; W. J. Shuford, Hickory, N. C.; Hennie McNeely, Hickory, N. C.; Miss Octavia Morrison, Statesville, N. C.; J. A. Matheson, Taylorsville, N. C.. W. W. Flowers, Taylorsville, N. C.; John M. Wiley, Salisbury, N. C.; Esley O. Anderson, Statesville, N. C.; McRee Anderson, Statesville, N. C.; Walker Lyerly, Hickory, N. C.; Neill W. Clark, Hickory, N. C.; George Haithcock, Hickory, N. C.; Geo. W. Hall, Hickory, N. C.; Mrs. W. M. Robbins, Statesville, N. C.; Miss Maud Robbins, Statesville, N. C.; J. W. B. McFadden, Chester, S. C.; J. C. McClure, Chester, S. C.; J. S. Dunnan, Chester, S. C.; W. H. Hood, Chester, S. C.; M. White, Chester, S. C.; Joseph Ehrlich, Chester, S. C.; Miss Maggie Winslow, Chester, S. C.; Mrs. J. B. McFadden, Chester, S. C.; Mrs. C. N. Granes and children, Hickory, N. C.; W. C. Whiting, Hickory, N. C.; Miss Carrie Link, Hickory, N. C.; Miss Nan Dowd, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. C. K. Bryan, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. G. W. Bryan, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Rena Bryan, Miss Susan Bryan, Newbern, N. C.; Miss Flora Bryan, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. J. S. Smyre, Miss Smyre, Newton, N. C.; J. T. Harper and wife, Wilmington, N. C.; S. S. Boyer, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Jackson, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. J. C. Smith, Newton, N. C.

TWINKLINGS.

— Jillson says he has learned by careful research that the American Indian was the original tuft-hunter.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

— Wife—It's the little things that worry.

Husband—Especially when there are six of them.—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Doctor—Madam, I much regret to say that your husband has appendicitis.

Wife—Now I know where all my raisins have gone.—*N. Y. Truth.*

—A convulsive sob shook his frame.

Inasmuch as he was the living skeleton that was all there was of him for it to shake.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "Miss Kedick is taking the first course in the Female College of Journalism. It will last three months."

"What is the scope of the first course?"

"Learning to sharpen a lead pencil."—*Puck.*

He Could Be Indifferent.

It isn't every man that owns a silk hat, but it is the dream of every very young man's life to possess one. A young man in our end of town went to the matinee with the only girl he ever really loved, and he wore a silk hat. He put it under the seat carefully, and the next person who came in gave it a kick that practically ruined it. Most young fellows would have had a fit right there, but this one said nothing at all. He was so philosophical that the girl was charmed. As they came out of the theater they met another young man, and the three went to get some soda water. The girl told about the young man's hat, and how philosophical he was:

"Why, do you know, Jack," she said, "Charley didn't even look annoyed. It was lovely."

"Umph," said Jack, with fire in his eye, "it's all right for him to be lovely, but it's my hat!"

It is just such little things as this that wreck the friendship of a lifetime.—Washington Post.

Chair of the Giant Idris.

One of the mountain peaks of north Wales is known as the Chair of Idris, or Cader Idris, as the Welsh people call it, because its top is hollowed out like an immense couch. According to local tradition, whoever spends a night in the Chair of Idris will, on the following morning, be dead, raving mad or endowed with the loftiest poetical inspiration. No one seems to know exactly who Idris was or when he lived, but he must have been a giant if his body was in proportion with his celebrated "chair." Mrs. Hemans has a fine poem with the Chair of Idris as the theme, and Tennyson also mentions it in "Ænid."—St. Louis Republic.

Cost of Policemen's Uniforms.

The prices paid by the Baltimore police are: For overcoats, $20; dress coats, $9.90; blouses, $8; summer trousers, $5.12; winter trousers, $6.25. These prices, the commissioners say, are lower than those in any city, with the exception of Philadelphia, where a different system obtains, and where the men are required to purchase new clothes every year, making the cost to them eventually more than to the Baltimore police.—Baltimore Sun.

Cooking Cereals.

Water alone can be used in cooking any of the cereals, but they are found to be much richer and finer flavored if half water and half milk are used. A great deal of stirring makes them starchy. Therefore they should be invariably cooked in a double boiler.

In 1887 and the following year a severe drought spread over north China. The loss of life was appalling, it being estimated by the Chinese government that 9,500,000 lives were lost from famine.

No man ever did a designed injury to another but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—Home.

Tartaric acid was first extracted by Scheele in 1770.

GAME IN GERMANY.

SYSTEMATIC WAY IN WHICH HUNTING IS MANAGED THERE.

Preserves Which Furnish Sport In Abundance and Bring a Large Revenue to the Agricultural Classes—All Hunters Must Purchase Licenses.

In Prussia the game law allows the owner of every piece of land that is inclosed by a fence or wall the right to shoot birds or animals on it or to rent the privilege out to those from the towns and cities. All of the land less than 200 acres in extent which is not inclosed may belong to one according to law, but the shooting privilege is owned by the commune in which the land is located. The result is that there is not free and indiscriminate hunting. The sportsmen from the towns or cities, however, for a mere nominal rent can find excellent hunting by hiring from any of the farmers along the line of the railroads. The game is generally preserved and fed by the farmer until the shooting season, for the abundance of the game determines largely the price he can obtain for the shooting privilege. A great deal of the shooting land is owned by the farmers, who do not inclose it, and the communal authorities usually have the renting of the shooting privileges. These renting privileges amount to many millions of marks every year, and they constitute a very important revenue of the agricultural class. The communal authorities credit to each farmer his due share of the aggregate rental in proportion to the area of his land.

The leases of the shooting privileges are usually from 6 to 9 or 12 years, and by furnishing proper financial guarantee that the rent will be paid the privilege goes to the highest bidder at a public auction. The club or individual leasing the land then assumes all responsibility, both as to the rearing and preservation of the game and to the damage done to growing crops. Two communal assessors determine the amount of damage done to farm crops by the hares, birds or deer, and they levy the tax to be paid to the farmers. Generally a local gamekeeper watches over the small preserve to see that the game is not molested.

The great principle which has been inculcated by this system is that the game birds are just as much private property as the poultry or cattle of the farmer and that it is just as punishable an offense to kill them without power from the authorities as it is to rob a henroost or kill a farmer's cow or pig. A long course of public education would be required in this country before people could be induced to look upon wild game in this light. Naturally there is poaching in Germany the same as there is chicken stealing in America, but it is doubtful if the former is much more general than the latter. Moreover, by this system the farmer's crops are protected from all injury by irresponsible depredators in search of game. The law forbids hunting on the farms when the crops are growing. The field shooting begins late in the fall when the crops are all harvested.

No one is allowed to wander over the fields with a shotgun and hunter's accouterments without a license from the local authorities. In order to secure a license the applicant must be a man in good standing and not under 18 years of age. These licenses to shoot on certain fields cost from 75 cents to $3 a year. Any infraction of these rules is punishable by fines, confiscation of the gun and accouterments and by imprisonment. Poaching is thus kept down, and the professional bird and animal killer is abolished.

Sportsmen who pay for shooting privileges are not governed by any unwritten code such as prevails in America that it is not good form to sell their game in the open market. In Germany they kill the game for the sport, and then sell it to help pay for the expenses of the preserves. On some of the best preserves the returns from the farms more than pay all the expenses. Men of limited means can in this way enjoy shooting to their heart's content by using a little business shrewdness in conducting a preserve. Without this system many lovers of the sport could not afford to indulge in the chase at all. The game is plentiful and very gentle when the shooting season begins, and every owner feels assured that the multiplication of the birds and animals will go on without interference from poachers.

The principal wild game in Germany are the stag, the deer, hares and rabbits, pheasants, partridges, snipe, woodcock, wild ducks, swans, foxes, badgers, fish otters and many others. The hare is the great national game animal, hunted alike in every part of the empire by the plain, average German sportsman. It is a superior animal, both in size and quality, to the common brown American rabbit. It does not burrow, but seeks a shelter in cold weather behind stones and roots of trees. The small animal is in great abundance, and it forms a staple article of food for the lower classes. They are very prolific, one mother often bringing out from 15 to 24 young ones in one season. They are preyed upon by hawks, foxes and other enemies besides man, but they multiply so rapidly under the fostering care of the laws that in December, when the shooting begins, the hunters find plenty of game. Paris is a great market for hares, and it is not unusual for gamekeepers in one place to order a special car each day during the shooting season to send straight through to the French capital. In Prussia alone as many as 3,500,000 hares have been killed in one season, representing an income to the agricultural classes of nearly $1,500,000.

The gray partridge of northern Europe, found in considerable abundance in Germany, greatly resembles our quail, only it is larger. It is one of the most gamy field birds, and its flesh is highly prized by the epicures. So carefully are they protected that they live upon the open fields and meadows close to the farmhouses. The birds bring forth two broods in one season, and the hunting begins in September. On most farms of 150 acres in extent, 200 or 300 birds are killed in one season, and on some very good ones the average score has run up to 1,000 birds. Toward the end of the shooting season they become wilder and harder to bag, and considerable sportsman's blood is required to shoot many.—Country Gentleman.

The Lesson of Neatness.

Mothers cannot too soon begin to teach their small daughters that to care daintily and neatly for their belongings, no matter how simple they are, is one of the virtues. Gloves pulled out and carefully put away; ties folded and put in a box with a sachet bag; handkerchiefs similarly looked after, and shoes mated and slipped in the proper pockets or stood on a shelf—all these little niceties begun at a tender age become second nature. Costly things soiled and crumpled are vulgar. Exquisite neatness with the simplest belongings betrays refinement.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

For Over Fifty Years

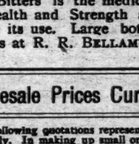
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve a poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Sucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

Has Upset

the old ideas, and revolutionized cooking—What? COTTOLENE. Why? Because it is clean, pure, healthful, economical, and makes the most delicate and delicious food. 5 lbs. of Cottolene equals 7½ lbs. of lard, saving ⅓ the cost. Get the genuine, with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail.



Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

nov 6 tf tu th sa change

The Nutriment In Foods.

A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef, sirloin steak, for instance, and five ounces of wheat flour all contain about the same amount of nutritive material, but we pay different prices for them, and they have different values for nutriment. The milk comes nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all of the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one sided and imperfect diet. But meat and bread together make the essentials of a healthful diet. Such are the facts of experience. The advancing science of later years explains them. This explanation takes into account not simply quantities of meat and bread and milk and other materials which we eat, but also the nutritive ingredients or "nutrients" which they contain.—Philadelphia Press.

The "Greek Slave."

The original "Greek Slave," the celebrated statue by Hiram Powers, is in the gallery of the Duke of Cleveland. It was never brought to America. It was finished in 1848. In 1849 a replica was brought to New York and is now in the Corcoran gallery at Washington. A third copy was bought by the Earl of Dudley and a fourth, purchased for $4,000 by Prince Demidoff, was afterward sold to A. T. Stewart of New York for $32,000.—Boston Transcript.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute		5½
Standard	7½@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	8½@	10
Shoulders ₩ lb	@	8
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	7 @	7½
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	@	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	60 @	
Virginia Meal	65 @	70
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	75
CANDLES— ₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	26
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE ₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	@	6½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18 @	25
EGGS— ₩ dozen	@	10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 75
Choice	4 00 @	4 25
Straight	4 25 @	4 40
Fine Patent	5 00 @	5 25
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½@	8½
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	65 @	67½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	65
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	65
Oats, from store	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	@	50
Cow Peas	90 @	1 00
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	4
Dry	@	5½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	90
HOOF IRON, ₩ lb	2 @	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	6½@	9@
North Carolina	6½@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	32
" in bbls	@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	35 @	37½
" in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" in bbls	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	26
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 65 @	1 75
OAR, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	4 50 @	15 00
Rump	@	14 00
Prime	@	15 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	22
SALT— ₩ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	55
American	@	55
on 125 ₩ Sacks	45 @	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	6 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd	4½@	5
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4½
Extra C, Golden	@	4¼
C, Yellow	@	4
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@	7
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	10 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	50 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50 @	6 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @	5
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clean of burs	11½@	15
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 34½ cents per gallon for country and 35 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl. for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 20 for Hard, $1 60 for Yellow Dip and $2 10 for Virgin.

COTTON—Steady.

Ordinary	4½ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5½ " "
Low Middling	6 7-16 " "
Middling	6⅞ " "
Good Middling	7 3-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1 bale
Spirits Turpentine	221 casks
Rosin	1,056 bbls
Tar	72 bbls
Crude Turpentine	68 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Evening—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent. last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1; Prime mercantile paper quoted at 4@4½ per cent. Bar silver 66. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489½ for sixty days, and 490@490½ for demand. Posted rates 489½@490½. Commercial bills 488@488¾. Government bonds steady. United States bonds dull. Railroad bonds active and higher.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 29—Evening—Cotton quiet but steady; middling gull 7¼c; middling 7c; net receipts — bales; gross receipts — bales; forwarded — bales; exports to the Continent bales; to France bales; sales 1,884 bales; spinners 664 bales; stock (actual) 179,664 bales.

Futures closed quiet; July 6 75; August 6 75; September 6 78; October 6 83; November 6 88; December 6 92; January 6 98; February 7 03; March 7 08. Sales 31,400.

Total to-day—Net receipts 827 bales; exports to Great Britain 28 bales; to France 338 bales; to the Continent 44 bales; stock 351,924 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 1,004 bales; exports to Great Britain 194 bales; exports to France 338 bales; exports to the Continent 2,044 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,908,082 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,617,467 bales; exports to France 772,833 bales; exports to the Continent 2,415,524 bales.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Flour steady and in light demand; winter wheat, low grades $2 50@3 10; fair to fancy $3 30@3 80; patents $4 00@4 05; low extras $2 50@3 10; Minnesota clear $2 90@3 20; patents $3 90@4 60; city mills $4 00@$4 25. Southern flour quiet and steady; common

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

The Great Farm, Industrial and Stock Journal of the South.

ONE YEAR FOR $1.

Sample copies and premium list will be mailed on application to

THE CULTIVATOR PUBLISHING CO

7das 3w

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

SCIENCE OF MONEY.

Harvey's Subject at His Sixth Talk with Horr.

SOME MISTAKES IN COIN'S SCHOOL

Alleged by the Gold Champion, Who Declines To Be Limited in His Line of Argument to That of His Opponent on "Scientific Bimetallism," Which is Explained at Length—Pithy Points from the Day's Discussions.

[Copyright 1895, by Axel F. Hatch.]

The sixth session of the money debate began with Harvey on the floor, and he proceeded to make a statement reviewing from his standpoint the value of the fifth day's debate. He claimed that every material proposition he was contending for had been strengthened by what had been brought out. Horr then proceeded with the discussion. He said: "On yesterday Mr. Harvey stated that I had found but one error in the statements in his book, and he defied me to call attention to any other mistake that he had made. The mistakes that are made in Mr. Harvey's book are, many of them, not mistakes as to the words that he uses, but misleading inferences from positions which he takes. I will now in my opening remarks call some attention to what I mean. In your book, Mr. Harvey, you say: 'It is estimated by all men of judgment who have given practical attention to mining that the silver now in existence has cost not less than $2 per ounce, and many put it much higher.' You will find that in 'Coin's' book, page 74. I assert that silver has not cost that much for production because, silver has been constantly increasing in production at a low price, running from $1.20 an ounce down to 57 cents an ounce, and the people of the world never keep constantly producing an article at so much less than it costs them to produce it."

Horr said that if "Coin" was correct the silver men in three years lost $236,000,000. He didn't believe that men would continue at a business in which they lost nearly $80,000,000 a year. He then proceeded: "Again, Mr. Harvey says on page 89 of his book: 'There is in the world now, according to the report of the director of our mint, $3,727,018,869 in gold and $3,820,571,346 in silver.' The mint director didn't give that as the amount of silver and gold in the world at all. The director of the mint gave simply the amount of coin supposed to be then in existence. Mulhall, whom you refer to as good authority, gives the stock of gold coin and bullion in 1890 at six thousand million dollars, and the amount of silver at about six thousand million dollars.

"Coin tells us on page 53: 'We have in the United States in round figure $1,600,000,000 of all kinds of money.' The Statistical Abstract of the United States, page 30, says: 'The total amount is $2,420,000,000.' That gives one amount, you give another. You tell us, page 53: 'We are paying England $200,000,000 annually in gold in the payment of interest on our bonds, national and private bonds owned by her people.' I deny it and defy any proof that will show that we owe all the countries of Europe combined that much; that is, bonds that would require that much of interest to be sent abroad. You state that the indebtedness of the United States is forty thousand million dollars; that is, the people of this country, if that be true, owe nearly two-thirds as much as all the property in the United States is worth. I brand such a statement simply as false."

Harvey on taking the floor again said he would prove in the proper place that silver cost what he said it cost and foreshadowed that he was going to count in its cost all that had ever been spent prospecting or digging for it, whether profitably or not. Replying to Horr's comments as to the quantity of gold and silver in the world he said: "When he refers to the amount of gold and silver in the world he omits to say that my statistics gave the amount of gold and silver available for use as money. Its quantity for use as money is the subject we are interested in." He then produced a table showing the world's production of gold and silver for each year from 1849 to 1892, and for groups of years including the period from 1792 to 1848 inclusive. The grand total was, gold, $5,663,216,000; silver (coining value) $5,077,529,000. It showed that the silver produced in 1873 was (coining value) $65,250,000; that in 1878 it was $81,800,000, and that, generally increasing each year, it went on until the production for 1892 was $196,459,000. The figures are for the whole world, and are official.

The argument Harvey made on this table was: "Here we see that from 1792 to 1800 there was $3.25 in silver produced to $1 in gold, or a quantity ratio—ounce for ounce—of about fifty of silver to one of gold. And yet there was no fluctuation of the commercial with the legal ratio. For 328 years prior to 1873, as far back as we have statitics that are undisputed, the change in the relative quantity of relative production had no effect on their relative commercial value. But in twenty-two years demonetization has revolutionized the metallic currency of the world."

Harvey then challenged Horr to assign any other reason than overproduction for the break in the commercial parity of the two metals.

Referring to "scientific bimetallism" he recapitulated his statement of the fifth session, and added: "Excepting in the unit, there should be no discrimination between the two metals as they stand before the law. The right to make a contract to be liquidated in any specific property should not apply to money. All such contracts, when made payable in money, should call for 'lawful money.' To permit a raid to be made upon either gold or silver is to permit individuals or combinations of men to dictate to the government what should be legal tender money. The government is the creator of money, and the creator should regulate that which it creates. To make debts payable in one to the exclusion of the other is to make a greater demand for the one and to discredit the other; it is giving the individual a right to promote his selfish interests at the expense of the common good; to interfere with that which the law creates for the benefit of society."

Horr, in reply, resumed his comments on the "school." He said: "While discussing your visionary 'law of unlimited demand for silver by free coinage,' on pages 47 and 48 of your book, you make Mr. John R. Walsh, whom you represent as present in your school which never existed, ask 'How can the government by passing a law add a cent to the commercial value of any commodity?' You answer: 'Suppose,' said Coin, 'that congress should pass a law tomorrow authorizing the purchase by the government of 100,000 horses, cavalry horses, of certain sizes and qualities. And the government entered the market to get these horses. Horses should advance in value. Not only the kind of horses desired but also other horses upon which there would be a demand to take the place of horses sold to the government. The government can create a demand for a commodity.' Now that answer has misled thousands of honest and unthinking people.

"You used this illustration to teach that free coinage would create an unlimited demand for silver and increase its value in the markets of the world. The horses would be bought, kept, and used by the government; and the price of them would be paid to those who sold them, in money. Under such coinage as you advocate silver would be received by the government, coined, and then, in effect, returned to the owner again. He might not get the same dollars made from the identical silver which he took to the mint, but he would get those coined from silver received and treated precisely as his was, so that he would practically get back the same thing. The only honest connection possible between your illustration and the truth would depend upon the government's branding each horse and returning him, or another horse of the same class which had been treated and branded in the same way, to the man who presented the horse for branding. Now, what influence would that have on the price of the horses? It would not increase the consumption nor would it affect the supply.

"Another item: The average price of wheat, as given on page 108 of 'Coin's School,' was 85 cents in 1891. The Statistical Abstract gives the New York price $1.09 in 1891, and the average price in Chicago in 1891 was 97 cents. If you are teaching the people the truth, explain this discrepancy. Again: In 1893, you state, the corn crop of Illinois was 160,000,000, which you teach to the people governed the price of corn in the United States that year, whereas the product of corn that year in the United States was 1,619,000,000 of bushels. Now what I want is, Brother Harvey, that you should tell us how that little tail in Illinois corn crop wagged the whole dog in the United States. In another portion of your book you state, at least by implication, that the farmer's products will not buy as much of all kinds of commodities, except labor, as in 1873. You do this on pages 121 and 123 of Coin's School. That statement is misleading and untrue. The farmers' products taken as a whole will buy as many things that the farmers need and use as the same products, all taken together, would have bought in 1873."

In reply Harvey said: "When he called your attention to the illustration in the 'School' of the government entering the market for horses Mr. Horr should have thought how the government fixes the price on gold. You take a certain quantity of gold to the United States mint and it is coined and given back to you in so much money. The price of gold as money is fixed. Now, we ask the same thing for silver, that's all. Now I proceed with the argument of what is scientific bimetallism. The option of the debtor to pay in either metal is a vital principle. Unlimited free coinage at the mints guarantees a substantial parity. But if, by reason of supply or a corner on one of the metals or from any other reason one of the metals is enhanced in value, the debtor exercises his option to pay in the other metal and this transfers the demand from the dearer metal to the cheaper metal."

Here Harvey quoted the Chicago Tribune of January, 1878, in which an editorial takes direct ground against a single standard for the reason that the debtor should be provided with an option as explained by Harvey. Harvey enumerated two kinds of money in use—one was "primary," the other "representative." Primary money was the measure of values. He proceeded: "When we have gold as real money, as we have now, our representative money is tied to it as the tail of a kite is fastened to a kite. We make it as good as gold only by fastening it to gold. Hence we now hear of a 50-cent silver dollar. Why? Because silver is being measured in gold, and so is all your property. We have 50-cent wheat and 5-cent cotton, and this relative decline is the same with all other property where its value is measured in the gold markets of the world, not affected by trust causes or a new use that has increased its demand. What reduced the prices was taking away one-half the real money. What will put it back is to restore that half of the money. Bear in mind one thing through this whole argument: that supply and demand regulate the value of money, the same as of all other property."

Horr proceeded "to take up the question as to why the people of the civilized world refuse to adopt Mr. Harvey's plan. I admit it, that the nations that first demonetized silver did so because they considered the mineral unstable, variable in price, and that afterwards the element of cheapness came in. The nations which acted later did it because silver was cheapening all the time, as an additional reason. In your book and yesterday in every statement you made you used the term that if 'the mints of the world' would give free and unlimited coinage to silver on a certain ratio, it could be maintained. I have not denied that. The question we are discussing is after the entire civilized world has refused to use silver as money of final redemption, and still refuses to use it, can the United States singlehanded and alone afford to put itself upon a silver basis?"

Horr then adopted in his remarks "Coin's" table of the gold and silver production of the world, but only that part from 1874 to 1892 inclusive, and with the mint report of the production for 1893 and 1894 added, showing a pretty steady increase of production of gold and a production of silver (coining value) of $71,500,000 in 1874, increasing steadily to $214,881,000 in 1894. The gold production begins at $90,750,000 in 1874 and rises to $181,510,000 in 1894. Horr remarked: "Now this table shows that since 1874 the production of silver has been constantly on the increase. Gold has increased since 1873 from $90,750,000 worth in one year to $181,510,000—just about double. Silver in those same years has increased from $71,500,000 up to $214,881,000. While gold increased only twice, silver has increased just about three times."

Harvey began on taking the floor again by stating that all our forms of money have their value fixed by gold, and in reply to a question Horr said: "That is right," and Harvey proceeded: "Paper and token money, representing gold, do not affect the value of gold or property, except in the sense of faciliating exchange. They are each a medium of exchange but not a measure of value. There was no paper money in circulation in California between 1850 and 1873, and very little between 1873 and 1880. And yet between these years, gold and silver prices were as high in California as they were with us. Mexico has no paper money, and yet wheat is worth there $1.30 per bushel in silver, and the equivalent of our gold price for wheat here, where we have paper money representing gold.

"Any one who denies the proposition that primary or real money alone is the measure of values is asked to consider this: With relative production of silver to gold since 1873 not accounting for the decline in silver since that year, why is it that silver is worth only 50 cents now as compared with 100 cents in 1873? And, if a change of our money measure to the gold standard has reduced the price of silver 50 per cent., what reason is there that it would not exert a similar influence on other property?"

Horr's rejoinder was: "Any business man will only need to look at the table of production of silver and gold since 1873 to be able to ascertain that the law which I partially illustrated yesterday operates in reference to silver as well as in reference to every other commodity. It is cheaper because the demand and the supply are in such relations to each other that it makes it cheaper, just as wheat has been cheaper, and for the same reason.

"Prices are not governed or controlled by the amount of primary money in any country or in the whole world, so far as I know. Why, when we passed the law of 1873 there was at that time only about one hundred thirty-five millions of gold in the country—all the primary money we had. If his doctrine is true prices should have been doubled instantly. Ah, but here is the trouble with your mathematics. If your doctrine is true every product in this country should have been reduced in price by this cheapening of silver."

Harvey said: "Silver is not now primary money," and Horr went on: "Silver is not primary money, and under his doctrine, because primary money has been reduced in that way one-half, all prices should be reduced one-half. Have they been? Has corn depreciated that way? Has pork depreciated? Has cattle depreciated that way? Over one-half of the farm products of the United States are as high now as they were in 1873, a fact which could not be true if his doctrine as to the appreciation of the measure of value is true; prices would necessarily be split in two. Now the difficulty is, articles are cheapened by the processes of production. The price of an article is always fixed by the absolute cost of production—to the concern producing it, which does it at the highest price at which it can stay in the business after the price is fixed.

"For instance, we had been paying years ago $1 a pound, and a good deal more, for aluminium. It used to cost that in actual work in expense to get a pound of it. Now aluminium is without limit in the crust of the earth almost. It used to cost so much to separate it that it was worth more than gold. Now we have been cheapening the production of aluminium until it is down to perhaps 40 or 45 cents a pound. Now mark—when some person (and it will be done) shall discover a method of reducing aluminium so that it can be made for 10 cents a pound the price of aluminium will not go down to 10 cents a pound at first, or anywhere near it. The man making the discovery will hold the price up as high as he can keep it, and that is always at the highest point that it costs any of the men who still stay in the business to make it."

In reply Harvey said he would fully debate this question later "in its proper place," but "just give you this to think about meantime: Between 1850 and 1873 we had a great era of improved facilities. Even the harvesters were all invented and in use before 1873, and yet prices were rising. Improved facilities increased constantly and at the same time prices were rising. If 371¼ grains of silver is now only worth 50 cents why is not the gold in the gold dollar only worth 50 cents, if you are right about your cheap cost of production.

"In 1867 all the money in circulation was per capita $18 28. At that time all money was primary money—the measure of values was paper money itself. In 1879 the per capita of all money in circulation, was $18.19, and all of it was primary money. In 1894 we had a per capita circulation of primary and credit money combined of $24 23." The reason why prices were not higher, as they should have been in 1894 than in 1873, was that of the $24 per capita only $8 was primary money, said Harvey.

Horr rejoined: "I am very much surprised to hear my friend say that we were getting along well during the years of suspension of specie payment when we used entirely money that on its face had to be redeemed. His definition of primary money was money of redemption. Every greenback has to be redeemed to make it good. It is not primary money."

Horr went on to say that it was the old greenback cry that the whole business hung on the amount per capita in circulation, and intimated that Harvey would have been a Greenbacker. Horr did not believe this doctrine; he believed the quality of the money had much to do with the matter. "This country was never more prosperous than from 1879, as I told you yesterday, up to 1893. There is not a man living who can take the statistics and prove that we were not doing well as a nation during all those years."

Horr then asked Harvey who were, among the peoples of the earth, followers of the silver idea, and enumerated China, Mexico, the South American States, etc., saying that the most progressive of those peoples were adopting the gold standard.

Harvey denied the greenback imputation and declared he had never written anything to justify such an imputation. The reason the civilized nations were adopting gold was that they were being tricked. That was the way the money power had destroyed the Roman empire.

He then proceeded with the "scientific bimetallism" argument and said. "Credit money represents primary money. If a bank issues it, it is expected to redeem it in primary money, if the government issues it, it is expected in like manner to redeem it."

The government, however, should not issue it to an extent greater than it was possessed of primary money to redeem it with. He declared that a nation that borrowed from foreign nations was in process of decay and only exceptional statesmanship and vigorous action could save such a nation from financial revolution and disaster.

This ended the debate for the day and it was adjourned to Thursday.

Duluth's city council is considering the question of submitting the waterworks purchase to a popular vote.

Richard Murphy, a prominent farmer living near Lebanon, Ind., cut and fatally stabbed Barney Blackburn. Blackburn was the aggressor.

HE RIDICULED SOCIETY.

Effect of a Famous Parlor Entertainer's Satires Upon England's "Upper Ten."

Almost romantically sad were the deaths of, first, Mr. Alfred German Reed, then Corney Grain, then Mrs. German Reed, who, with her husband, started the famous entertainment so long ago, and who so long before our fathers were born was known as "the lovely and accomplished Priscilla Horton."

Only a few weeks before he died I met Mr. Corney Grain at a dinner, the entertainment being given only on alternate nights. He was complaining laughingly of overwork when his brother (a barrister, as Mr. Corney Grain used to be), said across the table: "You oughtn't to complain, my dear fellow. Work evidently doesn't hurt you. You look as though you wouldn't know how to die." I had a little talk with him after dinner. He told me that he nearly always composed everything for himself, and many of the things which had made the greatest "hits" had first been thought out during railway journeys. "I got in the habit of thinking that what I wrote when I was traveling would turn out well and used to think it lucky to work then."

"Which do you prefer," I asked him, "giving your songs and piano illustrations before an audience at the theater or during somebody's 'evening' at a 'smart' private house?"

"Oh, if there is anything I dread and hate in the world, it is singing and trying to entertain a lot of 'smart' people in a drawing room. Charles Mathews once said that the stalls represented a sort of icy river separating an actor from his real audience. Now, 'smart' people, though individually they may be all that is warm hearted, intelligent and delightful, collectively they are ice—nothing but ice. They are too self conscious in each other's society to display the faintest hint of enthusiasm, and so by their deadly impassivity they dull the poor entertainer's magnetism. He has no 'vital spark' to give out after the first half hour or so. And the 'smart' people haven't got their money's worth!"

Although Corney Grain called himself a "poor entertainer," he was in reality of good family and welcomed everywhere in the best houses, not as an entertainer, for what he could do, but for what he was, and in his private capacity. Strangers who knew nothing of his family could hardly be induced to believe that Corney Grain was not a nom de theatre, but was in reality his own given name. So it was, however, for he had been christened "Corney" from the maiden name of his paternal grandmother, who, I believe, brought some money to the exchequer of the Grains.

"If you dislike singing in drawing rooms," I said, "at least you have taken revenge over and over again upon society in your illustrations."

"Yes; I chaff it a little in its strongholds," he laughed, "but it doesn't matter to the people I'm satirizing to their faces—I wouldn't do it only behind their backs, you know. There I sit, banging the piano and saying the rudest things I know how by way of amusing or offending them. But they are talking away at the time, asking each other who's married and who's dead and telling each other all about the latest scandal. They don't know what I've been saying or singing, not a bit of it, though when I've done they all smile and applaud and remark that really I am very clever."

"Not only, though, do you chaff Mayfair," I said, "but I've heard you at St. George's hall scoffing at middle class affectations and Puritanism and all sorts of things."

"Well, I dislike humbug in all forms," he replied, "and perhaps the best way of showing it up is to make people laugh at it. At any rate, that is the only way I can make a step toward reform, and I fear, after all, I am but a sham cynic, and my friends have found me out."—Boston Transcript.

Well Named.

The "Six of One and Half a Dozen of the Other" club is reported to be the latest addition to the society organizations in Gardiner, Me. It is a ladies' whist club, and the name is very appropriate, inasmuch as six of its members are maidens and six are matrons.

True Sympathy.

The railway world witnesses daily so many piteous partings that weeping travelers seldom attract official notice, but Mr. G. A. Sala records an exceptional instance. It was at the time of our civil war, and he was about departing for America, as correspondent of a great London daily.

"My wife was bitterly opposed to my going to America at all, and the idea of my traveling in a country convulsed by war so preyed upon her mind that she became positively ill. Still she insisted on coming to the railway terminus with me, and a party of friends were on the platform to give us a parting cheer.

"It was a desperate moment. I had parted from all that was dear to me, and had flung myself in a very limp and boneless manner in a corner of the carriage of the mail. I glared feebly at the burly, bearded guard who thrust his head into the window. He leaned toward me, and in a voice hoarse with sympathy whispered:

"'Excuse me, sir, but you have another three-quarters of a minute before the train starts, and you can get out and give the lady another hug.'"

Fate of the Twelve Disciples.

Andrew was probably crucified at Patræ, in Achaia; Bartholomew, said to have been flayed alive and crucified, with head down, in Armenia; James, brother of John, Herod killed him with his sword; James, son of Alpheus, thrown from the temple and stoned to death; John, time of death a conjecture; Judas, said to have hanged himself in a very bungling manner; Jude, said to have died naturally and also claimed to have been martyred; Matthew, claimed as a martyr, but probably died a natural death; Peter, crucified at Rome; Philip, said to have been tortured to death in Greece; Simon (Canaanite), crucified in Judæa in the reign of Domitian; Thomas, probably put to death with a lance in Persia or India.—New York Dispatch.

A fisherman of good repute at Fall River, Mass., reports seeing distinctly a sea snake off Coxswain's ledge 500 feet long and as large around as a hog.

Those who have seen ex-Speaker Reed since he shaved his mustache say that the expression of his face is now even more innocent than ever.

At Zanesville, Ohio, where he is on the editorial staff of the Courier, lives the oldest telegraph operator in the country, J. D. Hoge. Mr. Hoge learned telegraphy in 1852.

The duke of Orleans is being charged with bad taste by the French press in sending the fragments of his sister's wedding breakfast to the French hospital in London.

THE LATEST. THE GREATEST

Ninth Edition.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Not Condensed Not Revised, Not Mutilated.

—BUT—

The Great And Only

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Complete in 25 Volumes

The Encyclopædia Britannica is not only a complete compendium of all knowledge, but it is a dictionary of biography, a record of inventions, a history of discoveries, a calendar of dates, a registry of events, a glossary of technical and scientific terms, a collection of mathematical, chemical, and mechanical formulas, a handbook of law, a medical guide.

Best Atlas in the World.

The most thorough and reliable key to business knowledge, a manual of games, sports and amusements, a theranus of statistics, a history of all countries and people, a storehouse of criticism, a treasury of curious learning, a vade mecum for the household and farm, as for the office and library, a repertory of useful information. If the professional or the business man should undertake to put upon his library shelves the special treaties, which would cover as wide a range of topics as those gathered in the Britannica, relating to his own pursuits, his purchases would extend over scores of volumes, some of them rare and expensive, and many of them not brought down to date.

Of all the works of reference now in the market, the Encyclopædia Britannica is not only the most comprehensive, but by far the cheapest, even at

The STAR will for a short time furnish this great work in Cloth binding at $1.60 per volume; in full sheep at $2.20 per volume, and will deliver the whole set upon payment of $5 cash, giving you long time to pay the balance.

The purchase of any Encyclopædia short of the best is not only bad judgment, but worse economy. The STAR will furnish you this, the greatest literary production of the century, at one-third the former price and on terms so accommodating that none need deny themselves the great advantage of owning this mine of information. Remember that the present is the only time we can call our own. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time. It is made as a favor to the STAR'S readers, and for the purpose of increasing our circulation. You are invited to call and examine the books, or send us your address for further particulars. Out of town subscribers can order by mail, and the books will be sent prepaid.

The Original Price of $8 Per Volume.

Heretofore this work could be obtained only at a great cost—from $125 to $200. It is now, for the first time, placed within reach of the masses. A saving of only 15 cents a day gives you this never-failing fountain of knowledge. Is it not worth such a slight effort to obtain it?

The Star Britannica Department,

9 and 11 Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Summer Resorts.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

For Thirty Years the Favorite Resort of the People of the Cape Fear Section.

WILL OPEN JUNE 1st.

These justly celebrated Springs of North Carolina are beautifully located in the shade of the Blue Ridge—climate delightful, waters eminently curative for Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney Affections, Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia, Debility and Skin Diseases. Hotel refitted and in good order. Write for terms.

Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son,

Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.

my 23 tf

The Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs,

VIA. SALEM, VA.

High and dry, Sulphur, Chalybeate, Limestone and Freestone Waters. Hay Fever, Asthma, Lung, Throat and Female Troubles relieved.

For terms, certificates of eminent physicians, of former guests, etc., write for descriptive pamphlet.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Manager.

my 26 2m

THE CELEBRATED.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, Virginia.

THE GAYEST RESORT IN THE MOUNTAINS. Capacity 1,000. Opens June 1st. Rates reduced one-half. Considering quality of its Patrons Character of accommodation and

Cheapest Resort in America.

Waters recommended by the leading physicians. If a sufferer from Consumption, Indigestion, Scrofula, Catarrh, Diarrhœa, Female Troubles, &c, or need gayety, surrounded with a superb class of people, write for pamphlet and be convinced. This is a panacea for your troubles. Dr. Isaiah White, of Richmond, Medical Director. JAMES A. FRAZIER, Managing Receiver.

may 11 2m

Alleghany Springs, Va.

The greatest Dyspepsia water known. Endorsed by the State Medical Society, and awarded gold medal and diploma at World's Fair, Chicago. Most popular Summer resort in the mountains of Virginia. Elevation 1,700 feet. Beautiful lawn of 40 acres. Fine walks and drives, good livery. Band of Music. Terms moderate. Write for circular or pamphlet, containing testimonials from prominent physicians, and other parties of eminence. C. A. COLHOUN, Prop.

R. T. STYLL, M. D., Ph. G., Resident Physician.

June 2 tf

Cleveland Springs

With its Red, White and Blue Sulphur, Lithia, Chalybeate and freestone waters cannot be surpased for their medicinal virtues. The proprietor is determined that the hotel shall not be surpassed for efficient help in each department. The table is first class with an abundance of fresh milk and butter from our own dairy. For circulars and full information, address

J. B. WILKINSON, Proprietor, Shelby, N. C.

June 25 tf

Warren White Sulphur Springs,

VIRGINIA.

The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established 1734.

TERMS.

Per week, one person........$15.00
Per month, one person........ 40.00
Two persons in one room.... 70.00

Special rates to parties of three or more.

Good Fishing, Boating and Bathing.

DISTANCE FROM

Richmond & Danville R. R. 1 mile.
Norfolk & Western R. R....3 miles.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....4 miles.

Eight different waters, namely: White, Red and Blue Sulphur, Alum, Iron, Arsenic, Chalybeate and Lithia.

On top of the "Three Top Range" of the Masamitten chain of Mountains. Elevation 2,100 feet above the sea. No mosquitoes, gnats or malaria.

Address, C. W. CULLEN & SON, Cullen P. O., Virginia.

je 9 3m

THE GLADYS INN,

West Clifton Forge, Va.

One of the popular resorts of the Virginia Mountains. On line Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Excellent Service, Music and Dancing. Good hunting and Fishing. Rates on application.

C. P. NAIR, Manager.

jly 10 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.

CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.

CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.

NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

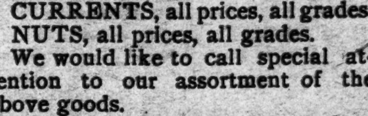
With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO

WILMINGTON N. C.

Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

Seacoast Railroad.



Schedule in Effect June 1, 1895.

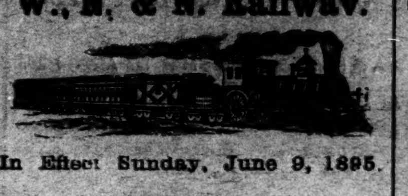
Trains leave Princess street Station at 6.30 a. m. 10 a. m., 3.00, 5.10 and 7.15 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.10 and 9.20 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and 5 p. m.

June 1 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, June 9, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 6	NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND 5	SOUTH BOUND 7
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	7 00	12 35
7 15		Lv....Surry street....Ar	6 50	A M
10 43	3 47	Lv..Jacksonville Lv	4 30	10 42
11 22	4 20	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	3 20	10 09
11 48	4 33	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	3 00	9 55
12 25	5 10	Ar..Newbern Lv	2 20	9 30
	6 37	Ar—Morehead City—Lv		8 07
P M	P M		P M	

Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

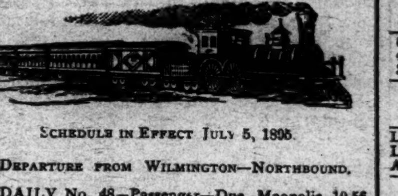
Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9.30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager.

June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.33 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 55 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 7.02 p m, arrive Bishopville 7 39 p m. Lucknow 8.10 p m, returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m, Bishopville 7 00 a m; arrive Elliott 7 38 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Dunbar 7 50 p m, returning leave Dunbar 6 30 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.30 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.05 a m, 8.55 a m, 8.00 p m, Hartsville 9.00 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m; 11.03 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.58 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.33 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

Trains lve Pregnall's 3.15 p m, Summerton 4.47 p m, Sumter 5.50 p m, Darlington 7.20 p m, Bennettsville 8.19 p m, arrive Hamlet 9.15 p m Returning leave Hamlet 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 7.11 a m, Darlington 8.11 a m., Sumter 9.45 a m, Summerton 10 40 a m, arrive Pregnall s 12.15 p m, Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 12 tf

Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades.

Warranted superior to any Machine built in the world, regardless of price.

Guaranty Backed by a Million Dollar Company

Whose bond is as good as gold. Do not be induced to pay more money, as the Waverley has no superior. Catalogue free.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thos. H. Wright, Exclusive Agent.

ap 27 tf

Wants.

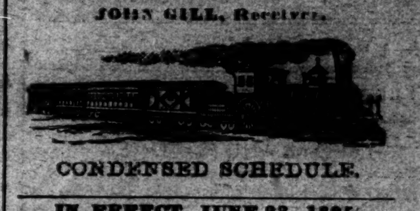
One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading—Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

---

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
5 55 p. m	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	9 05 a. m
2 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	12 15 p m
2 15 "	Ar .. Fayetteville... Lv	12 45
"	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	
12 50 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	2 16 "
10 30 a m	Lv......Climax......Lv	4 19 p. m
10 20 "	Lv...Greensboro... Ar	4 50 "
10 11 "	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	5 00 "
9 28 "	Lv....Stokesdale.... Lv	5 55 "
8 59 a m	Lv...Walnut Cove... Ar	6 25 "
8 55 "	Ar..Walnut Cove... Lv	6 30 "
8 29 "	Lv....Rural Hall.... Lv	6 58 "
7 05 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	8 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 15 a. m.
6 12 "	Ar......Maxton.. .. Lv	9 20 "
5 40 "	Lv....Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 54 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 35 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	10 55

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar..... Ramseur .Lv	6 50 a m
4 20 "	Lv ..... Climax ... Lv	7 35 "
3 00 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	8 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 11 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 15 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale	1 35 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

my 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 12	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......
Leave Charlotte			10 48	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 26 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern. Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9 30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

BEST

Condensed News,
Stories,
Miscellany,
Women's Department,
Children's Department,
Agricultural Department
Political Department,
Answers to Correspondents,
Editorials,
Everything,

WILL BE FOUND IN THE

Weekly Courier-Journal

A ten-page, eight-column Democratic Newspaper. HENRY WATTERSON is the Editor.

PRICE $1.00 A YEAR

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL makes very liberal terms to Agents. Sample copies of the paper and Premium Supplement sent free to any address. Write to

Courier-Journal Company,

dec 28 tf LOUISVILLE, KY

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined three to four points and then recovered part of this and closed quiet, with sales of 31,400 bales. New Orleans declined three to four points. Liverpool advanced one-half to one point and closed quiet, with spot sales of 8,000 bales at unchanged prices. In Manchester yarns moved slowly; for cloths the offers were few. Spot cotton here was steady with sales of 664 bales for spinning, and direct shipment of 1,200 to Europe. New Orleans was easy but without quotable change, and the sales on the spot were 2,200 bales. Other Southern spot markets were quiet and unchanged. Houston received 53 bales, including 2 of the new crop. The port receipts were 837 bales, against 670 this day last week and 880 this day last year. The Signal Service predicted generally fair and warmer weather throughout the South.

To-day's features: It was merely a miniature speculation, if we compare the day's transactions with the enormous volume of business sometime ago. To-day the trading was on a very small scale, and as for the fluctuations they were comparatively harmless, even to the least experienced operator. Prices were slightly lower, because the foreign news was not very encouraging, and also because the crop intelligence on the whole was favorable. In a few days Liverpool will be closed for a number of holidays, and it was supposed at one time that its transactions in spot cotton would increase early this week because of these holidays, but to day's developments gave no indication of an expansion of business there, the spot transactions being only 8,000 bales Before the close here, however, there was sufficient covering to bring prices back to very nearly where they stood at the close on Saturday. The attitude of most operators is a waiting one. In most cases they prefer to await further and more decisive news in regard to the crop outlook, and in the meantime the trading is likely to be on a small scale, with a correspondingly restricted movement of prices, whether upward or downward.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Closed Higher—Corn Lower—Pork Products Steady and Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 29.—There was any quantity of bull news of wheat to-day and almost a dearth of anything detrimental to prices. Notwithstanding the advantage afforded by the news, the market only made a net gain of ½@⅝c. The action was irregular, values being up one minute and down the next, without anything particularly affecting the feeling at the time. September wheat opened at 71⅝@71⅞c, sold between 71½@72⅝c, closing at 72¼c—½@⅝c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was steady to ½c, closing firm.

September corn opened at 43, sold between 42¾ and 43⅝, closing at 43⅜—½c under Saturday. Cash corn was steady.

September oats closed a shade higher than Saturday. Cash oats were weaker and ⅛c lower.

Provisions—Dull. Until very late in the day they scarcely moved up or down, but as the end of the session was neared there appeared a few buying orders, and on them prices made slight gains. The hog market was steady. The influence for firmness was evidently obtained from wheat. Closing prices were 17½c higher than Saturday for September pork, 5c higher for September lard and 5c higher for September ribs.

CHICAMAUGA PARK.

The Governors of Twenty States Will Attend the Dedication.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Chicamauga Park Commission has received notice of the contemplated attendance of twenty Governors of States with their staffs at the dedication of the park, September 18th, 19th and 20th. Most of these will be accompanied, besides, by leading elective officers of the State Governments and representatives of the Legislatures. The State commissions of twenty-six States are also expected. The twenty Governors concerning which this information has been received are of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina.

MRS. OLLIE CORBETT.

Referee Jacobs Decides that She is Entitled to a Divorce.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Referee Edward Jacobs has decided that Mrs. Ollie Corbett is entitled to an absolute divorce from her husband, Pugilist James J. Corbett. With reference to the question of alimony, Referee Jacobs says that is a matter which the parties have agreed to among themselves. He recommended that Corbett's agreement to pay his wife $100 a week be accepted.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

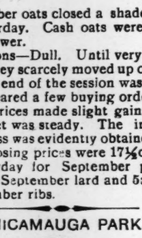
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Spirits turpentine dull and easy at 27½@28c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 55@1 57½.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts 107 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15@1 25; receipts 289 barrels.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Spirits turpentine opened at 25½c; sales 500 casks; closed firm at 25c. Rosin firm steady with no sales; quotations: A B C $1 20, D $1 30, E $1 40, F $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 75, K $2 00, M $2 30, N $3 45, window glass $3 65, water white $3 85.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

may 26 tf

CUBAN INSURGENTS

MAY HAVE A WAR SHIP TO AID THEM

In Their Struggle to Free the "Ocean of the Antilles" from Spanish Domination —Reports of an Engagement with Small Loss on Both Sides.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Cuban sympathizers were extremely cautious to-day in commenting on the report that a war-ship has been secured by the insurgents and is now on its way to the rebellious island, the expectation being that the ship will reach the forbidden waters by to-morrow or Wednesday. Sympathizers who were seen to-day professed to know nothing of it. One man who has partial access to the secrets of the leaders, declared he did not believe the ship had been sent out to Cuba at all.

"We would be foolish," said he, "to print in the newspapers the very facts that the Spanish spies are so anxious to learn. Of course, it is possible that such a vessel has been sent out, but I have not heard of it."

The speaker, in common with his compatriots here, professed the utmost confidence in the issue of the current endeavor to free the turbulent little island from Spain's dominion.

"In fact," he declared, "we've got Spain beaten already. Why, we've killed more Spaniards than you Americans killed among the English in your war for independence. All that we need to assure complete success is recognition of our belligerent rights. If we can capture and hold for forty-eight hours some large city in Cuba, and establish there any sort of a Government, one at least, of the South American Governments will acknowledge us. And, as soon as one South American State recognizes our standing, the entire continent will be solid for us. Once possessing belligerent rights we will get all the men and money we require. We are not trying to win the great cities yet, because the mountains furnish us with advantageous fighting ground and every day adds to our strength. All that we can do for a time is to keep up the war and make the most of the advantages we have. When we are ready to extend our operations the world will be astonished."

HAVANA, July 29.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: Gen. Salcedo reports that Col. Ramora has had a sharp fight with a band of rebels at Sabana in the Baracoa district. Zamora received information that a band of insurgents under the rebel leader Ruena had burned the village of Sabana for the purpose of compelling the surrender of the Spanish detatchment which was defending the place. The Spanish defenders of the village fought heroically and succeeded in holding Ruena at bay until Zamora arrived with his command. In the ensuing fight which resulted in the retirement of the rebels, the latter lost twelve killed and the Government force thirty-one wounded.

STRIKING TAILORS.

Nearly 15,000 Men Quit Work—A Small Riot.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—About 4,000 of the United Garment workers, out on strike, met at Walhalla and New Washington Halls this morning and there discussed the proposed settlement with the contractors. The remaining twenty of the 630 shops represented in the organization were called out this morning by the Executive Board, and the 900 Lithuanians, composing local Unions Nos. 66 and 104, have joined the striking tailors, making a total, it is claimed by the workers, of nearly 15,000 men in New York, Brooklyn and East New York on strike.

Some of the striking tailors caused a small riot this morning in front of the shop of Kaufman & Cohen, at 57 Siegel street, Williamsburg. The firm's 200 employes are on strike, and when men came to take their places to-day the strikers rebelled. Blows were struck, and the non-union men were forced to retreat. The police from the Stagg street station quelled the disturbance and left the neighborhood. Scarcely had the police left when a disturbance occurred in front of the shop of Solomon Schall, at 91 Siegel street. Again the police were called, but before they arrived a dozen men had been badly beaten.

BALTIMORE CITY BONDS,

Bearing Three and a Half Per Cent. Interest, Sold at a Premium.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The City Finance Commission to-day opened bids for bonds to pay for Clifton Park, where the Baltimore Centennial Exposition will be held in 1897. The amount of stock offered was $730,000. The best bid was 105.68, for the whole amount, by the Fidelity and Deposit Co. The amount required was overbid ten times, the total amount of all the bids being $7,025,000. The price offered by the Fidelity and Deposit Co. is the highest ever offered for any municipal bonds in this country. The bonds bear 3½ per cent. interest, and are to run for fifty years. The announcement of the bid caused the Fidelity stock to advance to 107 bid.

A SEVERE STORM.

The Worst That Has Visited St. Louis in Many Years.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The worst electrical and rain storm in several years visited St. Louis this forenoon. In two hours a rainfall of nearly three inches was recorded. Two buildings in course of construction at 4620 Cook avenue, were blown down. George Bennett, a laborer, was caught in the debris and fatally injured. Lightning played havoc with telephones and telegraph wires and temporarily interrupted street car service. The storm was severe in many points throughout Missouri, but no fatalities are reported.

THE AMPHITRITE

Delayed in Arrival at Charleston by One of Her Boilers Giving Out.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 29.—The United States warship Amphitrite arrived here this afternoon from Brunswick. She will remain three days and to-morrow will take on board three companies of Naval Reserves for a practice cruise. The battalion was mustered on the wharf all day to-day awaiting her arrival.

The delay in the arrival of the ship was caused by the giving out of one of her boilers.

BERLIN, July 29.—The stone masons and brick layers of Berlin have notified the employers that they will demand an increase of wages in all cases where the rate of payment is under 500 pfennings per hour. In the event of a refusal to concede this demand they will call a general strike.

A committee of ten from the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce left last night for New York, where they go to confer with President Spencer regarding the removal of the Southern Railways headquarters to Atlanta. The committee goes at President Spencer's invitation.

INSURANCE FRAUDS.

STARTLING EXPOSURE AT BEAUFORT, N. C.

Men of High Standing in the Community Involved—Murder Alleged in One of the Cases.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, July 29.—The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association of this city was the first insurance company to unearth the frauds which were being practiced at Beaufort, N. C. They received a tip from some anonymous correspondent about three months ago, and the wholesale arrests yesterday were the result of the investigation started by this company. The official who had charge of the case is on Cape Cod, but Mr. J. R. Roland Corthell, one of the company's adjusters, gave a Press representative an outline of the case as he heard it discussed in the office. He says:

"As I overheard the discussion I got the impression that there was a very complete plot to defraud the insurance company, but I cannot tell you how many were connected with it or their names. As I understand the case, we appointed an agent to take charge of that territory about a year ago. In the course of time we wrote policies for several persons in Beaufort, N. C. The papers were properly made out and everything seemed to be done in a legitimate manner. Then we were notified of deaths, one after another until three claims had been made. We carried about a dozen policies representing a face value of between $50,000 and $60,000. The last claim was on account of the death of a Mrs. Freda Williams. Just about that time we received an anonymous letter to the effect that our agent in Beaufort was taking risks which no insurance company would think of taking if all the facts were known at the main office. We immediately sent an inspector to investigate the matter, and he immediately notified us not to pay any of the claims. It seems that our agent had organized a regular band of conspirators to defraud insurance companies all over the country. The plot involved men of previous high standing in the community. They had written policies on persons who were even then on their death-beds. Some were sick at the time the policies were made out on their representations that the insured were healthy and a proper risk. Some of the persons did not know that they had been insured. Some were insured for large amounts who were living in abject poverty and could not pay a dollar for insurance. Not one of the policies, as I understood the case was proper risk for a reputable insurance company to take. Yet, so complete was the organization of the conspirators that all the papers bore the necessary endorsers. Nothing was missing which could in any way arouse suspicion at the home office. You must remember that ours is only one of the victimized companies. The same deception was practiced in the other cases. We are satisfied that Mrs. Williams was murdered in order to secure the insurance money. There are suspicious circumstances surrounding other cases, and we purpose to push the investigation until the whole plot be exposed, no matter who is involved in it."

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

The Pilot Publishing Co. of Norfolk, Va.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, Va., July 29.—A deed of assignment was entered in the clerk's office of the city of Norfolk this afternoon by L. Sheldon, president, transferring the property of the *Pilot* Publishing Co. to Judge E. Heath, trustee, for the benefit of creditors. The total liabilities amount to about $17,000. There are four schedules of preferred creditors. Class A are debts in Norfolk, and the bills range from $1.05 to $403 for paper and foot up $899.95. Schedule B consists of thirteen notes, aggregating $9,961.15, due the creditors of the *Pilot* Co. and a few leading prohibitionists. Schedule C consists of cash loaned the paper. The smallest creditor in this list is Dr. Dupuy, from whom the paper borrowed $3; the largest creditor is Frank Dusch, from whom they got $395. The total amount of borrowed money is $1,579.95. Schedule D are the out of town creditors for type, paper, etc., and amount to $2,990.80. The paper is badly "busted." There will be a reorganization, it is said, and to-morrow the *Pilot* will appear as a four-page newspaper instead of eight-page, as heretofore. The stockholders are very sore. Many of them had expected large dividends from their investments.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Increase in the Treasury Gold Reserve.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Between the close of business Saturday and to-day the Treasury gained almost all the gold it had lost during the past two weeks, the increase since Saturday being $1,869,868. This sudden accumulation of gold attracted considerable attention, and it was supposed that it was due to some action on the part of the bond syndicate.

Secretary Curtis, however, said this was not true. The increase, he said, came almost in the ordinary course of business and was due to an exchange of gold for bills, probably caused by the settlement of account in New York. The incident was, he said, not infrequent. The reserve to-day amounted to $107,321,679.

FOR FREE SILVER.

It is All One Way in Mississippi—McCabe Withdraws.

JACKSON, MISS., July 27.—The announcement of Hon. H. C. McCabe's withdrawal from the gubernatorial race creates no surprise here. McCabe has never been "in it," as heretofore intimated by the Southern Associated Press correspondent. Every county in the State that has acted so far, has declared for McLaurin, the free silver candidate, and it has been a foregone conclusion for a month or more that he would be nominated on the first ballot. McCabe's own county (Warren) has not yet held a primary and it is thought the withdrawal is to avoid the mortification of defeat at home.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

In Collision With Another Steamer—Seven of the Crew Missing.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 29—The British steamer Duffield, Capt. Lowe, from Philadelphia via Havre, which ran into and sank the British steamer Cleveland in the English channel on Friday last, arrived in the Tyne yesterday. She landed five of the Cleveland's crew whom she had rescued at the time of the accident. Five others of the crew were saved by the steamer Baltimore from Montreal and Liverpool, which was proceeding to Gravesend. Seven are yet missing. The Cleveland went down off Dover.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TRAGEDIES IN FLORIDA.

KILLING OF JOHN AND CHARLES ADAMS BY JOE STAFFORD.

The Wife of One of the Victims a Party to the Crime—David Wilson Kills His Brother Jasper—Suicide at Eustis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

EUSTIS, FLA., July 29.—Chas. Carrack, 18 years old, shot himself through the head last night, causing instant death. Carrack came here from Chicago, where his grand-parents live, his parents being dead. The boy has been anxious to leave, and applied to his grand-parents for money. They refused to aid him and he killed himself.

WESTVILLE, FLA., July 29.—To-day David Wilson and his brother, Jasper, met here to arrange a settlement in regard to a tract of land. They quarrelled and David stabbed Jasper to the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer escaped, but is being hotly pursued. The murdered man leaves a wife and six small children.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., July 29.—The killing of John and Charles Adams by Joseph Stafford, which has been briefly noted in these dispatches, proves to have been a most remarkable tragedy. It is stated that Stafford and Mrs. John Adams were lovers and had met at the lake, Stafford being in a boat. They were surprised by the woman's husband, John Adams, and his brother Charles Adams, who were also in a boat. Mrs. Adams leaped out and Stafford rowed off, the brothers pursuing. Both Stafford and his pursuers were armed and they soon began firing from the boats. Stafford was not touched, but he killed both the brothers. He then towed the boat with the corpses to the shore. Stafford has surrendered, and claims self-defence, and as reports say, Mrs. Adams alone saw the tradgedy, it is difficult to see how he can be convicted. There are many sensational rumors in regard to the tragedy. It occurred in a remote section of the country, and details come slowly. The coroner is now investigating.

NEGRO COLONISTS

Quarantined on the Texas Frontier and in a Deplorable Condition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—More news of the distressed negro colonists from Georgia and Alabama who deserted their Mexican El Dorado has been received at the State Department in a telegram from Jesse W. Sparks, United States Consul at Piedras Negras. Mr. Sparks says that forty-six negroes are quarantined at Eagle Pass by the Texas authorities. They were brought across the Rio Grande by Mr. Sparks on Friday night. Twenty-five are ill with small-pox at Torreen, eight seriously. The local authorities at Torreen announced that they could no longer maintain the negroes and Mr. Sparks says all the well ones, numbering 150, would arrive at Piedras Negras yesterday. He intended to send rations to the sick who remained.

The War Department has ordered the quartermaster at San Antonia, Texas, to send 1,500 rations to Consul Sparks for the relief of the stranded negroes.

RUSSIA GETTING UNEASY.

Alarmed at Japan's Seeming Preparations for War—Five New Cruisers Bought.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Advices to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock say that Japan is assiduously raising her army and navy to a war footing. Two cruisers, bought in Peru, have already arrived, and crews will shortly be sent to England to bring out three ironclads, each of 12,000 tons, which have been ordered there. A strongly warlike temper prevails in Japan.

This correspondent further says that the Japanese imperial body guard has been sent to the Island of Formosa, where the rebels are supported by the viceroys of Southern China, who send them arms and amunition to maintain a stubborn resistance.

The Japanese have blown up the fortifications at Port Arthur.

Cholera is now raging in Corea and in the Liao Tung peninsula. The Japanese dominate Corea and hold the King a prisoner.

FIRE AT HAMBURG.

Warehouses and Other Buildings Burned —Loss Several Millions.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAMBURG, July 29.—The buildings of the Spirit Bonded Warehouse Company, on an island in the harbor of Hamburg, caught fire last night and were totally destroyed with other storage buildings. The loss will reach several million marks. Among the property destroyed were 50,000 sacks of sugar and 20,000 barrels of lard.

BASE BALL.

The Record of the Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 12; Boston 10.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg 5; Chicago 7.

Louisville—Louisville 1; St. Louis 0.

New Orleans—New Orleans 3; Evansville 0.

Richmond—Richmond 11; Roanoke 2.

Lynchburg—Lynchburg 18; Petersburg 2.

Norfolk—Norfolk 7; Portsmouth 4.

Mobile—Mobile 15; Nashville 5.

WARM WIRELETS.

The practice ship Bancroft sailed yesterday from Annapolis for Gardner's Island, with a crew of naval cadets on board.

The Cornell crew, which contested in the races of the Henly regatta, sailed for New York on the steamer St. Louis Saturday.

Five hundred Dutch settlers have decided to settle in Dorchester county, Md., on the Nanticoke river. The settlers will come direct from Holland.

Frank L. Smoot, bookkeeper for Henry Biscoe, a lumber merchant of Washington, D. C., is missing with $2,000 given him to deposit in bank for his employer.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Co., of New Hampshire, notified their help of an 8 per cent. increase in wages, to take effect August 1st. The company employs about 2,000 hands.

The Arkansas river is on a boom, and the overflow is doing great damage to low bottom farms along the river at Ponca City. Many fine fields of corn are under water, waist deep, and hundreds of acres have been washed away.

Dana Davenport, a divinity student, in charge of an Episcopal Chapel at Harrisonville, Baltimore county, Md., mysteriously disappeared July 5th, and the most vigilant search since that time has failed to discover a clue to his whereabouts or fate.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have deposited in the New York sub-treasury for the account of the Government bond syndicate $2,000,000 in gold coin to make up the reduction in the treasury reserve by shipments to Europe and Canada. They received greenbacks for the gold

When Travelling,

whether on pleasure bent or business take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. †

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Salesman Wanted to sell the Rapid Dish Washer to the wholesale and retail trade. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers. $75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no hard work; can make $100 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jy 30 tf

The School Committee of District No. 2 will receive bids until July 31st for the erection of a school house on Ann street, near Seventh, reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co. jy 27 3t

Pears, five barrels NIce Pears just received, Also Watermelons and Apples. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

$5.00 annual membership in Y. M. C. A. Baths, Gymnasium, Library, Lectures, School. But it must be spot cash. Reduced from $8.00 only to October. jy 23 1m

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt. F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

MERCER & EVANS

Are in a position to sell

GOOD SHOES

EXTREMELY CHEAP,

And They Are Doing That Very Thing.

Call and see them at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, where Mercer & Gaylord for the past six months have made such a loud noise about LOWEST PRICES.

We will be glad to have a call from you all.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

jy 16 tf 115 Princess St.

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS of New England.

STATE.	Total Savings Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Average Amount to Each Depositor.
Vermont	$28,698,516	99,289	$303 20
Maine	47,781,166	140,521	340 03
N. Hampshire	65,797,019	159,782	411 35
Connecticut	115,406,675	305,951	380 47
Massachusetts	369,936,385	1,131,206	326 67
New York	574,669,979	1,477,819	388 20

If you will deposit twenty-five cents per day with us there will be to your credit, at the end of five years, an amount greater than the average deposit in any of these States. Don't you think it is worth an effort?

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

jy 10 tf

$250,000

To lend on any good security at minimum rates in amounts varying from $100.00 to $10,000.00 by the

Atlantic National Bank,

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

With unsurpassed facilities for handling your business in every department of Banking, we solicit your account.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, D. L. Gore, S. P. McNair, Sam'l Bear, Jr., J. L. Coker, W. E. Springer, C. W. Worth, E. J. Powers, H. L. Vollers, M. J. Heyer, G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

jy 10 tf

WE ARE BUSY!

Three of the busiest weeks within the history of our house have just past and we enter upon the fourth with even

Greater Expectations.

Fleeting chances should be grappled ere they pass forever. Now is the time to avail yourself of our

Great Removal SALE

WE ARE MAKING EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS.

20 Per Cent. Discount

On all goods (except Shirtings, Sheetings, Spool Cotton and Patterns).

Plain Figures.

A child could read them. Don't let this chance slip by—grapple it. Save yourself dollars and secure the most seasonable and satisfying sort of bargains ever offered in a

Dry Goods STORE.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

We will move to 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by P. Heinsberger. jy 21 tf

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

CHANGE OF PIER.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1895,

Clyde Line Steamers for WILMINGTON, N. C., and GEORGETOWN, S. C.,

will sale Saturdays at 3.00 p. m., from Pier 49, E. R., between Clinton and Montgomery streets, near the Receiving Station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., instead of Pier 29, E. R., as heretofore.

Wm. P. Clyde & Co, Gen'l Agts.

5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THEO. G. EGER, Traf. Mgr.

july 27 1w

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

What's the Matter With the Sterling?

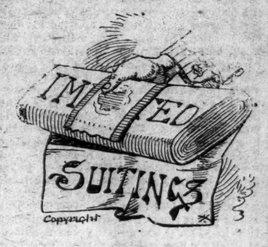
"SHE'S ALL RIGHT." FIRST IN ONE-quarter mile 36 seconds race; first in one-half mile 1.08; first in three-quarter mile race at Ocean View races yesterday evening. Buy one and be satisfied. It will always carry you to VICTORY. Fastest on earth, built like a watch and never needs repairs.

M. P. TAYLOR, JR., Agent, 26 North Front street.

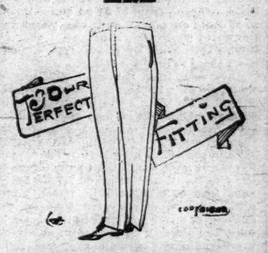
Tribune, Stormer, Lovell, Diamond, Dianas. First class repair shop. Wheels for rent. jy 27 tf

UN-ZA-RE PRI-SA-ZINO BILL IC MADE.

FROM



ARE



$3.00 PANTS.

We guarantee a fit in all Clothing made to order, and we are now ready to solicit Fall orders for Suits from $12.50 up. Call and see sample. All Wool Sweaters from $1.50 to $2 50. Bath Suits $1.00. Bicycle Racing Suits $1.00. Sporting goods a specialty.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St,

July 12 tf

Women Watch for the

Items that suit you best and prices that you think are cheap. This is our moving price and means all cash.

Check homespun 22 inches wide 3½c a yard; Check homespun, 32 inches wide at 4½ and 5c; heavy white homespun ⅝ yards at 4c; Rockingham AA, 1 yard wide 4½c; Rockingham A, the heaviest homespun, at 5c; Bleaching, 1 yard, 4½c, better at 5 and 6c. Andrascroggin bleaching at 7c, one yard wide.

Fruit of the Loom, one yard wide, 8c. fine line of heavy dress Ginghams at 5c. Apron checks, all colors, at 5c; with borders, fine goods, 42 inches wide, at 8c. White Lawn at 4 to 18c. 41-inches wide fine white and black, nicely embroidered Shirt Flouncing at 35c, regular price 69c. White Skirt Lace, 42-inches, beautiful goods, 29c, worth 60c. Decorated muslin, worth 10 and 12½c, now going at 8c. Crinkle Crepon in Cream, with blue-black finish, stripe through it, long goods, at 6½c, worth 10c. White Marseilles, beautiful goods, worth 35c, our price 18c. Shirt Waists—Silk finish, Cream, Blue, Black, Red, and Figured, 18 inches wide, at 25c per yard. Dress Lining and Stiffening of all kinds. Spool cotton basting thread at 1c a spool; Dragon at 2c; Coats' thread, all colors and numbers, at 4c a spool. In Hosiery we have children's black hose, Nos. 4½, 5, 6 and 7, for 5c a pair; larger sizes at 10c a pair. This is a special price. Ladies' long leg, London shape Hose, seamless, at 10c a pair, or 3 pair for 25c.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop. of Wilmington's big Racket Store.

july 28 tf

MINERAL WATERS

ON DRAUGHT,

And by the Bottle or Gallon.

Harriss Lithia Water.

Barium Springs Water.
Panacea Springs Water.
Poland Springs Water.
Fonticello Lithia Water.

Bottled Waters.

Villacabras—Saratoga, Vichy.
Thompson's Bromide Arsenic.
Apollinaris—Carlsbad Sprudel.
Hunyadi Janos.
Hunyadi Matjas.
Rubinat Condal—Londonderry Lithia; Congress; Bethesda; Hathorn and others.

On Sale at

Bunting's Pharmacy

jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C

Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

WATER COOLERS

COOK STOVES,
RANGES,
Garden Hose
Lawn Mowers.

They undoubtedly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

GOOD GOODS and SQUARE DEALING is their motto with those they sell to as well as those from whom they buy.

14 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

sp 28 tf

A GREAT STOCK —AT— FISHBLATE'S One Price Clothing House.

Men's All-wool Suits,

Sewed with Silk, $5, up.

Children's Sailor Suits,

$1.00.

Children's All-wool Suits, $1 up.

It is not our aim, nor has it ever been, to sell cheap Clothing.

If there is one thing we do avoid, it is "Shoddy Goods."

If you buy from us, remember—"Your money back if you want it."

S. H. FISHBLATE,

King Clothier.

may 26 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Schools and Colleges.

St. Mary's School For Girls,

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 19, 1895. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene. Address the Rector,

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

july 6 2m

Oak Ridge Institue.

"Stands in the forefront of Southern Fitting Schools:" Prepares for College, for Business, for Life; 340 Students and 53 Graduates in all departments last year; nearly $40,000 in buildings and equipments; Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level; in full view of the Blue Ridge; "Maximum of advantage with minimum of cost," our motto: Write for Catalogue.

J. A. & M. H. HOLT,

jy 14 tf Oak Ridge, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q HOLLADAY, Pres., Raleigh, N. C.

july 11 tf

PEACE Institute for Young Ladies

RALEIGH, N. C.

It is the best. Send for illustrated catalogue to

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

je 22 3m

William and Mary College,

Williamsburg, Va.

BOARD FROM $12 TO $15 PER MONTH. Tuition fee for half session $17 50. Medical fee $5. Students willing to teach two years in the public schools pay only the Medical fee and are charged $10 per month for board, fuel, light and washing. Full collegiate course next session begins October 3rd, 1895. Send for Catalogue.

LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D., President

july 26 2m fri tu

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL, ASHEVILLE.

PREPARATORY AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR Boys. Climate unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in all departments. Students prepared for entrance to or advanced standing in College or University. References—The Bishop of N. C., ex-Mayor T. W. Patton of Asheville, etc. For further information, testimonials, announcements for next session, etc., address T. H. T. WRIGHT, Asheville, N. C.

T. H. T. WRIGHT, Head Master. jy 21 1m

Nursery Stock.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent of the Mount Hope Nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., for this district, to solicit orders for all nursery stock, will canvass the city and explain the nature of all shrubberies, seeds and fruits. Sold by Ellwanger & Barry, Proprietors of the largest Nursery series in the United States. All stock guaranteed. The undersigned being a resident of this city and a land scape gardner, will give all stock his personal attention.

JOHN KNIGHT, The Land Scape Gardner.

jy 18 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA, Saturday, Aug 3
CROATAN, Saturday, Aug. 10

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, Aug. 3
ONEIDA, Saturday, Aug. 10

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN, Tuesday, July 30
ONEIDA, Tuesday, Aug. 6

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Sup't, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

jy 14 tf